



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1861

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

IF YOU VISIT
THE CINEMAS
frequently
and your eyes get tired, you should
be fitted with accurate glasses
FOR YOUR EYES' SAKE
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
13, Queen's Road C.

No. 15,817. 號七十八百九千一第 日二十月一拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1931. 六拜禮 號十月式拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No.

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportman's
"Favourite" powders—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAY.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " " " 10 " "
9.30 " " " " 15 " "
11.30 " " " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " " " " 10 " "
2.30 " " " " 15 " "
4.00 " " " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " " " 10 " "
11.30 " " " " 15 " "
12.30 noon " " " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " " " " 15 " "
4.00 " " " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Compro Order, represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1931, and further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15		No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
					Local	Through															
CANTON (Tai San Tan)	dep.					8.00															
SHK LUNG	dep.						8.15														
Shen Chai	dep.	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	
Shen Chai	arr.																				
Shen Chai	dep.	7.35	8.05	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	1.05	1.35	2.05	2.35	3.05	3.35	4.05	4.35	
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Shen Chai	arr.																				

TOO OLD AT FORTY?

Some Hopeful Words for
Middle-aged Workers!

From the beginning of the 20th century, up to 1914, we heard a great deal of being "too old at 40".

When we reached that age, irreverent youth called us "uncle," or "the old buffer"; but for five years more of life and over did some of the hardest work of the world.

Any man who follows sport will be able to provide the names of men of over forty years of age who are still first-class.

And the women too! A great many of them are more interesting—more energetic—more able to do their daily tasks at forty and over than many of the girls.

We have not found any secret elixir of life. It is simply that experience has taught us that it is to our own advantage to keep our digestive organs in efficient working order. Are you organs in efficient working order? Are you likely to be too old at 40? Certainly not if you keep well and fit, and the best way to do that is to keep your digestive organs efficient by the regular use of Mother Seigel's Syrup! That is the family remedy which, for forty years, has been the people's family medicine for digestive troubles. When your stomach has lost tone and strength, or your liver has become a little sluggish, Mother Seigel's Syrup will quickly put you right.

The medicinal extracts of which Mother Seigel's Syrup is made act directly upon the organs of digestion, toning up the stomach in a remarkable manner and gently stimulating the action of the liver and bowels.

In this way Mother Seigel's Syrup enables your digestive organs to do their duty efficiently and without strain, and thus you avoid pains after eating, headache, palpitation, dizziness, languor, indigestion and constipation.

You find a new appetite and relish for food, and gain from the food you eat the fullest possible measure of strength and energy.

Throughout the Union it would be difficult to find a place of any size where Mother Seigel's Syrup is not known and appreciated. There are few homes where Mother Seigel's Syrup has not been successfully used to banish digestive troubles and restore fitness.

If you are not up to the mark, because your stomach and liver have lost tone and strength, or you are feeling "too old at 40," Mother Seigel's Syrup will help you to shake off that feeling by restoring your health and vigour.

Buy a bottle, and put it to the test today! If you prefer, you can obtain Mother Seigel's Syrup in Tablet form R. 301.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM OALUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hong Kong, December 5th, 1921. [1850]

"BEN" LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO
LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 19th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 10.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, December 5th, 1921. [1850]

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer our services as buying agents for British or Continental goods. Established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying, with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantage of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,

Whitechapel, London.

Telegrams "Keymer, London," Est. 18

BEEHAMS

la-rola

YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION

can be kept in a perfect condition by the use of Beehams' La-rola. It cleanses the skin, removes all impurities, and is especially suitable for the face and neck.

It is sold in all chemists and druggists, and is also available direct from the manufacturer.

Of all the skin and complexion products, Beehams' La-rola is the most perfect.

BEHNSON & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

AMBASSADOR'S FRANK WORDS.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, was the guest of the Foreign Press Association at luncheon at the Café Royal, London, on November 30th, and, in acknowledging the toast of his health, spoke of the forthcoming Washington Conference.

The Japanese Ambassador, acknowledging the toast, said he was happy to have that opportunity of meeting the gentlemen of the foreign Press. During the war the duty of the Press was as great as that of the sailors and soldiers, and the assistance of the Press brought them to victory and final peace. Now, after the war, everyone had to make an effort to reconstruct the world and try to bring friendship among all nations. "As you know," Baron Hayashi went on, "all of us are going in about two weeks' time to Washington. I do not say we are all going personally, but I think our hearts are all going over here—(cheers)—and it is the duty, not only of statesmen and diplomats, but of all of us, to pray for the success of that Conference. If we go there with that spirit, I have no doubt we shall achieve success. (Cheers.)"

It will not only be satisfactory to our American friends, but I hope it will be satisfactory to all. We were friends and Allies during the war, and there is no reason to believe that after the war we shall come to crisis or to fight. (Cheers.)

I am happy to notice that there is a growing sentiment of close friendship between England and America, and I hope and believe the same will come between America and Japan. (Cheers.)

If the delegates who are to assemble there will deal with the matter in a friendly and kindly spirit, not only with regard to nations but with regard to all humanity, I think there is no doubt that success will be attained. There is the question of China, which will no doubt be brought before the Conference. It is regrettable to find that at the present moment the internal struggles in China are still going on, but I think the trouble in China will at least be lightened if England, America, France and Japan—the four Powers most intimately connected with the Far East—were to agree in finding a certain common basis. It is necessary that the Chinese should cease fighting among themselves, otherwise development will not take place. And the development of China, whose resources are so great, will be a great thing not only for China and Japan and America, but for Europe as well. You will find there an enormous population, and to give them peace and the means of development would mean an increase of their buying power in this country, where so many are suffering for want of work. You would find a great extension of markets there, but this, I think, is only possible when the principal Powers are really united in giving China sympathetic and kindly help. We have some people—I hope they are few—who are really mischief-makers, and I think it is the duty not only of statesmen and diplomats but of the gentlemen of the Press not to throw cold water on relations which are becoming more and more close. There are some of these people in Japan, some in America, and I think there are some in this country, and there are some in China as well. Just this morning I noticed in the newspaper that my old friend, a Chinese gentleman of the Southern Government, Dr. Wu, tried to induce Lord Northcliffe to believe that Japanese power over the Peking Government at present is so great that the Chinese delegates to Washington will be influenced by the Japanese. Well, this is rather bad, when you are going there in the spirit of co-operation, to throw out such sort of thought. If a powerful man like Lord Northcliffe believes it, there will be thousands of people here who will believe it, too; but I hope you will not believe any such story. What we want to-day, on the eve of the Washington Conference, is mutual friendship and no suspicion, and in that spirit only, I think, we shall have peace, a peace including China."

About the Conference itself, the Ambassador proceeded, he did not like to make any suggestion, but he hoped they would discuss there only broad principles, broad common ground on which they could all agree, leaving the details to be arranged in the future. It was an almost impossible thing for the delegates to remain in Washington six months or a year, and they could not settle in a few weeks' matters which might take years; but it would be easy to settle just the common ground, just the principle on which they could work in the future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Van der Veer, expressing the thanks of the company to the Japan Ambassador for his speech, said there was a great body of newspapermen who fostered the idea that Japan would be the future mischief-maker of the world. Japan would not be so foolish as to fly in the face of a world that was tired and sick to death of war.

The Japanese Ambassador, replying, said Japan remained disarmed for 200 years. "We had a very happy sleep," he added, "a very happy dream, to be disturbed only by our American friends."

THE CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

SIR F. AGLEN'S DEFENCE OF HIS
POLICY.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Peking Leader:—

Sir,—In the leading article in to-day's issue of your paper under the heading "Customs Surplus" you offer the suggestion that I am perhaps erring on the side of over caution in retaining the National Debt Service Sinking Fund intact for the protection of Bondholders. You adduce figures to show that it would apparently be "safe" to divert from this fund, and the purpose of meeting obligations incurred by the Government before it was created, a sum of \$10,000,000 of \$19,000,000, without betrayal of the trust which I accepted last April in good faith from the Chinese Government.

In estimating whether it would be justifiable or not to draw on the Sinking Fund in present circumstances, it is necessary to know all the factors of the situation, and without such knowledge it is not safe to adduce figures, as you have done, based on the releases of revenue in recent years. It is true that in 1920 a sum of Shanghai Tael 23,160,000, representing the available surplus after meeting all foreign loans and indemnity obligations and other prior charges on the revenues, was released, but it must be remembered that in 1920 the silver-gold exchange was very much higher than it is at present. The Foreign obligation secured on the revenue was a gold debt and to liquidate them gold has to be purchased. Loan agreements do not permit exchange to be settled in advance and exchange in these days is not a matter on which anyone with responsibility for trust funds would be disposed to gamble. When estimating the sums available for release to the Government in 1919 and 1920, it was always my practice, in covering the Foreign obligations, to write down exchange six pence per tael below the current daily rate, and fluctuations have shown that this margin was not by any means too wide.

The net revenue receipts available for Foreign Loan and Indemnity obligations, based on an average of the receipts for ten months of the current year—January to October, 1921—will, for the year 1922, amount to Shanghai Tael 51,050,000, the equivalent at exchange 73 of \$69,931,000. Foreign Loan and Indemnity obligations and other charges at exchange 3s. 4d.—1 Shanghai Tael amount to \$59,041,000. The estimated surplus, therefore, available in 1922 is \$10,890,000. The balances in hand and estimated receipts for the remainder of the year 1921, all Foreign obligations being covered, amount to \$16,438,000. That is to say, an estimated sum of \$27,328,000 is available for the National Loans Sinking Fund to end of 1922.

The liability to be met at due dates in cash for bonds redeemed and interest coupons is as follows:—

1921 Bond and Interest Coupons due but not yet presented \$ 1,640,558.00

1921 Loan obligations to end of December 5,451,378.94

1922 Consolidated Debt Service January-December 25,085,515.08

A total of \$35,177,451.92

To meet this liability available Revenue Surplus in hand and in sight amounts to 27,318,000.00

The estimated surplus of 1922 cannot, of course, be touched until all Foreign Loan and Indemnity obligations are safely covered and this means that it will not be until nearly the end of 1922 that funds derived from the surplus of next year will be available for the Consolidated Debt Service.

In the light of these facts, it will be seen that to carry on the Debt Service and to prevent redemption of bonds falling into arrears, it is imperative that remittances from the Salt and other revenues assigned for the Service of the Debt should continue to be made punctually and regularly, and that, so long as these receipts are not assured, it would be an act of criminal folly to divert from the Sinking Fund any moneys that properly belong to it. There is an old adage that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush and the people who, in ignorance of the true state of affairs, are now clamouring for the release of funds to help the banks, on the ground that they belong to the Chinese and Foreign bondholders, are doing their best to destroy all credit.

The Chinese banks have had ample warning that financial stringency was imminent, and it was their duty to conserve their resources and to be prepared to shoulder their own responsibilities. I am, etc.

(Signed) F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector-General of Customs.

MADAME LOTTIE GORDON'S AFTER-NOON XMAS CONCERT.

Madame Lottie Gordon's Concert at the City Hall next Thursday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock has been specially arranged on behalf of the Christmas Gift Fund for the Blind Home, the Pokfulam Home, and the Home for the Aged, Kowloon. Lady Stubbs has kindly promised to attend, and an excellent programme has been arranged, the following artists having promised to assist:—Miss Dorothy Stobart (of London), who has studied under the greatest masters in Italy, Paris and London, and possesses a beautiful dramatic soprano voice which will be heard in selections from grand opera; Mrs. Duncan, soprano, whose successful appearance in "Finkle and the Fairies" will be recalled; Mrs. W. W. Pearce

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LIVING vs DEAD IN CANTON.

A MUNICIPAL PROBLEM AT CANTON.

[BY ORRIN KIRKE FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

In its attempts to transform itself into a modern city with broad streets instead of alleys and with human habitations instead of ant-hills, Canton has had to handle some unusual problems. In former days the southern metropolis enjoyed the reputation of being the most crowded, most narrow-streeted city in China.

That has all been changed now, however, and Canton is acquiring a reputation for broad avenues and modern buildings.

It is quite apparent that in a congested city, where every house boasts twelve to fifteen inhabitants at least—and some of them twice as many—that you cannot widen the streets from mere alleys of eight or ten feet to broad avenues of eighty to one hundred feet without tearing down a lot of houses and thus increasing the pressure of habitation on the remainder. That is just what happened in Canton. The elaborate programme of boulevard building has driven Canton's "teeming millions" to seek new places whereon to build their homes.

Now it so happens that Canton's "teeming millions" have for many centuries been burying their millions of ancestors in the neighbouring territory. This process has gone on until there is practically no room left for the later arrivals. And if there is no place for the dead, then how find room for the living? The rivers, the creeks, the canals are already overcrowded to the limit. It would seem that the Cantonese must either find a way of living in the upper air or else nature would at last put a positive check upon his tendency to propagate his kind.

The Department of Public Works of the Municipality has been making a survey of the dead, as it were, and has established city limits of the Canton estimated that there are within the newly-Municipality at least 18,000,000 graves! Eighteen million ancestors crowding within the city which is already overburdened with a million and a half of the present generation!

It is quite evident that before a great many years one or the other would have had to move to other parts. Old China would have said "Let the living go. The dead must not be disturbed!" The new China which would free itself from this sort of superstition has, however, deferred the opening of the streets, has brought the matter into the field of immediate action and Canton's dead have already begun to move!

On the outskirts there is a tract which has hitherto been a city of the dead. It covers some 49,000 acres of land which is highly desirable for housing purposes. The municipal authorities have therefore determined that the graves must go and have planned a modern "subdivision" on this ground. During the month of November they exhumed from one small corner of this tract 20,000 coffins!

The method of handling this rather delicate matter is to issue an order that this land is to be used for building purposes and that all bodies must be removed. The actual digging up is done by the authorities and each coffin, as it is disinterred, is laid out for identification. The descendants or other relatives are then permitted to inspect the remains and, when they have given sufficient evidence of identification, they are permitted to remove them for reburial elsewhere.

It is inevitable that such a proceeding delicate matter is to issue an order that among the superstitious Chinese with their unceasing reverence for the remains of their dead. It must seem to them the last word in sacrilege. And it hits the dead-revering descendant in his pocket as well as in his sentiments. For reburial means a certain amount of expense. This will vary from the mere cost of transporting the coffin to a new site in the case of the less fastidious, to a considerable outlay for fengshui doctors and ceremonial in the case of those who are still bound by the ancient customs. To pay all such expenses in every case would render the whole project a financial impossibility from the city's point of view. The necessary cost of reburial, however, it does attempt to cover. It pays to each claimant identifying a coffin from \$3 to \$10, according to the size of the coffin and the distance which it must be carried for reburial. So far nearly \$60,000 has been paid out for the coffins already removed and nearly half of the 20,000 are still unclaimed.

To those who argue that all of this is a useless sacrifice, let it be said that the contest between the living and the dead has been going on in China for centuries. That the dead have heretofore had all the best of it is in no small measure responsible for the manifold difficulties, economic, social and political, in which the erstwhile great Middle Kingdom finds itself. Until the decision in this long-drawn contest turns in favour of the living no great or permanent change in conditions can be hoped for. The youthful city fathers of Canton, striving merely to better the conditions in their own city here, wittingly or unwittingly, taken a long step ahead in the struggle to free China from the incubus of the past.

(mezzo soprano), Madame Lottie Gordon (solo pianiste and accompanist), Mrs. A. O. Brown (operatic contralto), Mrs. Cameron (contralto), Miss Nellie Williams (mezzo-contralto), M. Desnoire (French-violinist), Mr. O'Connor (tenor), Mr. Musmann (baritone), Mr. J. Gibbison (baritone) and M. Wilcox (humorist).

The booking will open on Wednesday at 2 a.m. and tickets \$2 (reserved) and \$1 (unreserved), will be obtainable at the music stores.

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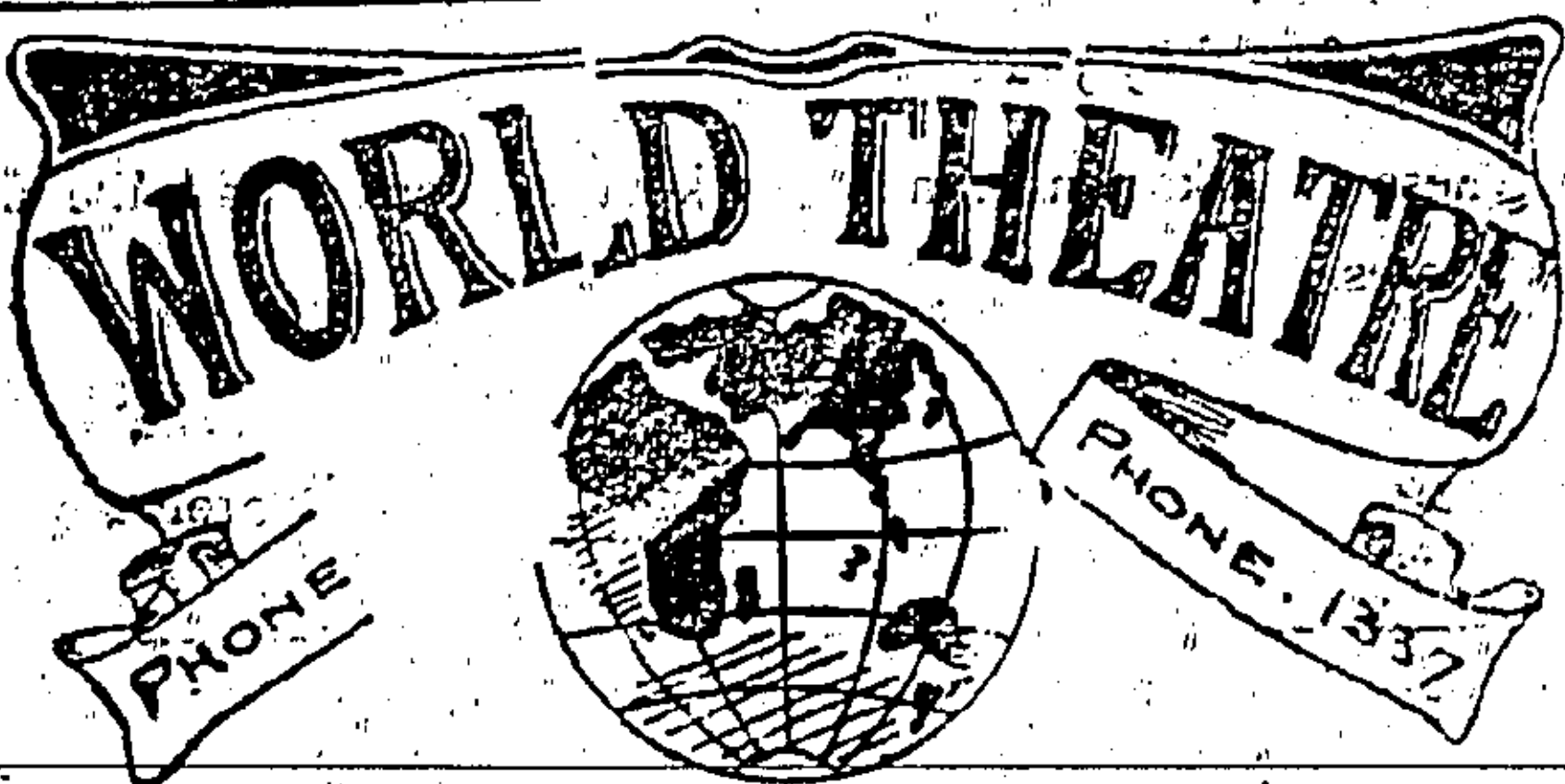
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THE RECENT DEVASTATION OF YING TAK.

THE HOMELESS.

We have received the following from a
correspondent at Yangtak:—An appeal has come from the officials
and the gentry of Yingtak in behalf of
her homeless people.About one month ago, there was a fire
resulting in the destruction of almost the
entire city. The part left standing is
estimated as low as from one-tenth to
three-tenths.We are grateful for five tons of food
from Hongkong and for several thousand
dollars given by the Governor of Kwang-
tung Province. This has given relief to
the people until now, but unless much
more is done and done quickly, there is
certain and intense suffering ahead.To us who live here and who have seen
with our eyes this sad destruction, but to
whom it "came not nigh," there comes a
longing to help. Thousands have no
homes save the ruins of their former
homes to which they have returned and
where they are now living within tumbling
walls, over which they have thrown
grass roofs. As might be expected,
several deaths have occurred, the result of
collapsing walls. The altitude of Ying-
tak is higher, and the north wind blows
colder in winter, than at the coast or
even than it does in Canton. It is not
for food, but that these people may have
shelter from cold and storm before the
coldest weather, and the rainy season
come, that this appeal is made.Contributions may be sent in care of the
American Baptist Mission, Yingtak, or to
Dr. J. R. Saunders, Tungshan, Canton.

ADVENTURES OF A LIBRARY.

WHEN THE MORRISON COLLEC-
TION WAS TAKEN TO JAPAN.It was generally known that the late
Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Times correspond-
ent at Peking, had collected the most
complete known library of books
relating to China. This library also
contained many rare manuscripts. It
was sold by Dr. Morrison to the house
of Mitsui in Japan.The Mitsui—the Rothschilds of the
Far East—were proposing to establish a
seat of Oriental study, and desired the
library for this purpose. All this is a
matter of common knowledge, but what
happened to the library between the books
leaving Dr. Morrison's house in Peking
and their arrival at Tokio is not gener-
ally known and reads somewhat like a
romance, says the *Manchester Guardian*.These priceless volumes were packed by
the Japanese agents of the purchaser in
ordinary packing cases and made the
journey safely through the Yellow Sea
and were successfully landed at the
Japanese port of arrival. The cases were
then put into the ordinary warehouses of
the port. It is now that the strange
thing happened.This Japanese port was suddenly visited
without warning by a tidal wave of a
force and dimension that was unpre-
cedented, and the whole of the warehouses
were flooded and the entire library
drenched in sea-water. It seemed that
the damage to the priceless collection of
books must be irreparable. The house of
Mitsui, however, has resources; every
scrap of blotting-paper in Japan was
secured, and literally thousands of hands
were set to work interleaving every dam-
aged page with blotting-paper. The
entire approach to this particular port
was blocked with wonderful books being
dried—like Bombay ducks—in the sun.
The damage, of course, was heavy, but
from the literary standpoint the library
was saved.The amount of notes redeemed
to-day was only a fraction of that being
paid recently. There has been a decided-
ly better tone during the last few days
and it is believed that specie reinforce-
ments have been received which will
enable the banks, if necessary, to be in a
position to cash all the notes in circula-
tion this week. The bankers have the
utmost confidence in the situation and
believed that it will shortly become
normal. The Taoyin has issued a re-
assuring notice.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT HARBIN.

HARBIN, November 26th.

The run on the Chinese banks has
ceased. The amount of notes redeemed
to-day was only a fraction of that being
paid recently. There has been a decided-
ly better tone during the last few days
and it is believed that specie reinforce-
ments have been received which will
enable the banks, if necessary, to be in a
position to cash all the notes in circula-
tion this week. The bankers have the
utmost confidence in the situation and
believed that it will shortly become
normal. The Taoyin has issued a re-
assuring notice.

RUN ON BANKS ENDED.

PEKING, November 24th.

General Tien Chung-yu has dispatched
a circular telegram to the other pro-
vinces announcing that the run on the
Banks of China and Communications in
Shantung has ended.—*Reuter*.

JAPAN EAGER FOR SCHOOLS.

Y.340,000,000 OF PUBLIC MONEY
SPENT ON EDUCATION.Speaking at a mass-meeting of the
Seiyukai Party at Fukuoka recently
with regard to educational expenditure,
Mr. Nakamura, Minister of Education,
stated in the main as follows:—
The total sum of Japan's educational
expenses amounts to Y.340,000,000, of
which Y. 50,000,000 is defrayed by the
national treasury and Y.290,000,000 by
urban prefectures, local prefectures, dis-
tricts, cities, towns and villages, show-
ing an increase of more than Y.90,000,000
as compared with the 5th Year of Taisho
(1916).This fact indicates how eagerly the
Japanese people are now striving to pro-
mote national education, which is a posi-
tive, pacific policy.The radical increase in educational
expenditure has resulted in the need of
subsidies to meet the demand for eleme-
ntary education. In order to find the
necessary money, there is no way but
either to curtail administrative expenses
or increase taxation. At any rate, for
the promotion of education it is to be
hoped that the people will render as
much assistance as possible.—*Eastern
News Agency*.

JAPAN'S ASPIRATION.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr.
Lloyd George, the Japanese Ambassador
was the principal guest at the Colchester
Oyster Feast which was held on October
20th. Acknowledging the toast of his
health, Baron Hayashi made a brief
reference to the Washington Conference
and to the attitude of the Japanese dele-
gation.Since we entered the family of nations
(his Excellency remarked) we owe a great
deal to the assistance we have received
not only from England but from
America. Take the example out of many
—our war with Russia. We had to fight
for our existence. We were menaced by
the most military power in the world
and we were obliged to fight it. This
struggle would have been impossible
without the assistance of Great Britain
and America. (Hear, hear.) Now, after
the late Great War we all need peace.
(Hear, hear.) You have to economize in
your national expenditure. You have to
feed millions of your unemployed; you
have to find out new markets; you have
to restore order in those countries where
economic conditions are disturbed. We
all know we are going to meet in Wash-
ington. I think and believe the Japanese
delegates are going there with a deep
sense of what we owe to the English-
speaking nations—England and America.
We are going there with a deep moral
sense that a certain common understand-
ing must be found in order that we may
live in peace. If we all go there with
that feeling, I think the success of the
Washington Conference will be assured.
(Cheers.)

THE PEKING BANKS.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S DEMANDS.
PEKING, November 24th.No settlement of the controversy be-
tween General Chang Tso-lin and the
Peking Banks, regarding the terms on
which his \$3,000,000 would be handed
over, is yet reported. General
Chang is said to be adhering to the con-
ditions he laid down before these funds
reached Peking.The publication of these terms raised
considerable discussion in Chinese and
foreign circles, and while it is admitted
that the drastic measure he suggested
regarding the Note Issue Department
might have a salutary effect in the future,
it is pointed out that no Government
could promise compliance with such a
suggestion. Moreover, it is pointed out
that the conditions of the two banks is
due rather to the exactions of Tengtien
on their silver supply than to an over
issue of notes.In Chinese banking circles it is stated
that the Bank of China has been in the
habit of giving \$1,000,000 credit to other
Chinese banks which deposited with it
\$500,000, in specie and a similar amount
in bonds and that several of these
banks have now agreed to redeem
their bonds by payment of silver. It is
expected that about \$3,000,000 will be
received in this way.Other parts are coming to the assistance
of the Peking banks. Hankow has
sent \$300,000 each to the Banks of China
and Communications. The expected con-
tribution from Shanghai is not yet re-
ported.The run on the banks continued to-day
with scarcely any change.

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE.

BRITISH INTERESTS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE NEW WORK.Further information is now available
as to the competitive design and tender
for this work, which was awarded to a
Belgian combination made up of the
Societe d'Etudes et de Construction, the
Societe Belge du Chemin de fer en Chine,
and the Compagnie Generale de Chemin
de fer et de Tramways en Chine. Of
these companies the two latter are well
known in China; for purpose of the
Bridge the first-mentioned is the active
member, and the work of preparing the
design and estimates was in its hands.The Societe d'Etudes et de Construction
was formerly known as the Societe
Anglo-Belge de Construction and is a
subsidiary combination between Messrs.
S. Pearson & Son (Contracting Depart-
ment), Limited, of London, the well-
known Constructors for Public Works
and the Compagnie Belge de Chemins de
fer et d'Entreprises de Brussels, (formerly
Compagnie Generale de Chemin de fer
Secundaires) a well-known firm in Rail-
way Engineering.Two designs and tenders were prepared
in mutual consultation, one by each of
the above firms; that of the larger spans
by the Compagnie Secondaires known as
"A" design, and a more economic design
with more moderate spans known as
"B" design by Messrs. Pearson's. It is
to the latter design that the first place
has been awarded.The Consulting Engineers for the pro-
jects sent in by the combination were Sir
Ernest Moir, Bart., of Forth Bridge
renown, M. Clavier, Grand Cordon de
l'Ordre de Double Dragon de Chine, who
built the existing bridge over the Yellow
River, and Mr. T. J. Bourne, C.B.E., who
for over 30 years has been associated
with Chinese Railways, who built the
Hunt Bridge at Peng Fu, and was in
charge of the designs for Messrs. Pearson.
The firm of Pearson's is known to the
Chinese as the Ta-Cheng Kung San.It will be of interest to our English
readers to know that British interests
are associated with this new and import-
ant work.

NOT A LOTTERY.

PRIZES AT THE MANILA
CARNIVAL.The *Manila Times* says:—
The sale of coupon "bonds" for the
furtherance of a plan to provide in ad-
vance the funds necessary to carry out
the ambitious plans of the Carnival Asso-
ciation to stage a festival of greater
brilliance and magnitude than ever be-
fore attempted here, will be announced
within a day or two. The plan has the
official approval of the city fiscal, whose
opinion rendered on Wednesday is con-
curred in by the highest legal authorities
of the insular government.Director General Arsenio Luz has been
working out the details of the scheme for
some time past. Briefly stated it pro-
vides for the sale of numbered bonds the
coupons of which consist of tickets of
admission to the carnival. Twenty-five
coupons at a unit value of 20 centavos
fix the price of the bond, which is P.5.
At the close of the Carnival a drawing
is to be held, those holding winning num-
bers being entitled to prizes ranging from
a capital prize of P.10,000 and a second-
ary prize of P.5,000 down through a
series of lesser amounts the total aggre-
gating P.25,000. While the amounts have
not yet been decided upon, and must in
the final decision depend upon the total
amount expected to be realized from the
sale of the bonds, it is the unofficial
opinion of the carnival executive com-
mittee that the above mentioned amounts
will be justified.In his opinion regarding the proposed
plan Fiscal Torres states that the pro-
posal is not only in strict accord with
the laws of the Philippine Islands, as
interpreted by the Supreme Court in the
case of the insular government versus
Walter E. Olsen & Co., but is in fact
beneficial in its effects in that it provides
for the distribution of a share of the
proceeds to the general public. It may
not in any sense, says the fiscal's opinion,
be construed as a lottery.

CEYLON COUNCIL REFORM.

A mass meeting of Malays was held in
Ceylon recently for the purpose of moving
a resolution requesting Government that
they be given a seat in the Legislative
Council.The following resolution was carried:—
That the time and occasion has arrived
when the most loyal of His Majesty's
subjects, should be granted a seat in the
Legislature of the country to protect their
interests.A Representative Committee was elected
to take the necessary steps with regard
to the resolution.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI.

RUSH FOR VACCINATION.

The *N. C. Daily News*, of the 3rd inst.,
says:—Inquiries yesterday elicited the reasur-
ing information that, although small-pox
is prevalent in Shanghai the Municipal
Health Office has got the epidemic well in
hand. There have, unfortunately, been
quite a large number of cases recorded
during the past few days and the
mortality, while not heavy, has been suf-
ficient to inspire the heads of firms to see
to the vaccination of their staff. The
example set by the men of war in port on
Wednesday to have everyone from the
captain to the cook, vaccinated, is being
followed to a certain extent by the
local police, members of the force who
have not been vaccinated within the
past three years being now called upon to
undergo the ordeal.

THE GAMBLING IN PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

140 IN SHANGHAI.

A contributor to the *N. C. Daily News*
begins a long article on this subject with
the following paragraphs:—After learning what speculation in
rubber and roubles cost, the Chinese of
Shanghai are now engaged upon a new
and perhaps more dangerous pastime,
namely, speculation in the securities of
stock and produce exchanges. As one
reads an occasional editorial on the
subject in a foreign newspaper one smiles
and thinks that the day of reckoning will
soon come, but too few indeed realize
that, to date, 140 stock and produce ex-
changes have been organized in this city
and that the figures given by 98 of these
indicate that \$169,505,000 have been in-
vested in them. No figures are given
for the remaining 42, but the average
for the 98 shows that \$1,725,000 have gone
into each exchange.A perusal of the bulletins of the Gov-
ernment Bureau of Economic Informa-
tion shows that almost all commodities
have had stock and produce exchanges
organized in their name. Among them
are rice, gold, miscellaneous cereals,
flour, cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth,
metals and hardware, grasscloth, oil,
flax, fur, skins, eggs, sugar, fish, coal,
beans, silver, bran, bean cakes, candles,
soap, paints, bolts, iron, tea, dried
coconuts, liquor, tobacco, tin foil, leather,
etc. Exchanges have been organized not
only in Shanghai, but also in Tientsin,
Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Harbin,
Soochow, Hangchow, Canton, Nanchang,
Kiukiang, Kinsin, Nanking, Nantung-
chow, Sungkiang, Ningpo and many
smaller cities.The number is growing constantly and
indications are that some will be orga-
nized in every city in China, unless the
crash comes sooner than everyone ex-
pects, even sooner than the organizers of
exchanges admit.

SHANGHAI DOCKS.

In the very interesting speech which
Major-General Black delivered before the
Pan-Pacific Association on the require-
ments of Shanghai's harbour, he would
seem to have done rather less than
justice to what is actually being done to
serve ships. In speaking of the delays
caused to big vessels by the shallowness
of water at low tide on the Fairy Flats
he said:—A ship only pays when it moves, and
a delay of one or two days at Shang-
hai might mean a loss of between \$5,000
to \$10,000. . . . These delays to-day are
estimated as actually costing Shanghai
trade from Tls. 500,000 to a million
taels, which is a very heavy tax." He
went on to describe lack of wharfage
and godown space, and Shanghai's
trade. Shanghai can give no wharf
space, and cargo is left in the open,
while ships have to unload in mid-
stream.No one denies the need of greater
facilities for entering Shanghai at all
tides. Why, else, the Commission? But
the suggestion that wharf and dock com-
panies are all behind the times is not
quite accurate. At the last annual meet-
ing of the Shanghai and Hongkong
Wharf Co., the chairman described how
the Company are spending over a mil-
lion taels on improvement. The Taikoo
wharves are being enlarged and Holsa
are building and graving enormously at
Pootung. Nor are other companies idle.
There is every prospect that when the
Harbour Commission's recommendations
are carried into effect, the dock and
wharf companies will be ready for the
extra demand.—*N. C. Daily News*.

RUBBER SHARES.

The latest share lists from Singapore
report rubber shares to be in strong
demand.The following buying quotations are
given in Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s report
dated December 1st:—Ayer Hitams \$9.75,
Perit Peraka \$1.85, Perak River Valleys
\$1.15, Kampangs \$2.25, Malakoff \$3.50,
Batang Benas \$2, Kedahs \$2.55, Temer-
loh 8 1/2 cents, Bassatts \$1.02 1/2, Alor
Gajahs \$1.75 1/2, Jimahs \$1.40, Ulu Benuts
2 1/2 cents, United Malaccas \$1.20, Sendais
\$4.50, Pajamas \$9.55, Nyalas \$5.20, Teluk
Ansons \$6.50.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATION COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

Infantry Drill will take place on Monday,
Dec. 12th, at Volunteer Headquar-
ters and Kowloon Docks on Friday,
December 16th, at 5.30 p.m., for
trained men and recruits.Dress: Plain clothes.
PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.The following promotions and appoint-
ments will take effect from this
date.Mounted Infantry Section.
No. 27 Corporal H. B. L. Dowbiggin to
Sergeant.No. 257 Lance-Corporal J. Bartholomew
to be Corporal.No. 339 Private H. G. Macnamara to be
Lance-Corporal.The Company will parade at Headquar-
ters on Monday, December 12th, at
5.30 p.m.
Dress: Drill order with carbines.
G. F. E. RAPSON, Bt. Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.O.
Hongkong, December 9th, 1921.

TAI KOK TSUI STABBING AFFRAY.

A 40 CENT QUARREL.

In answer to two charges of stealing a jacket and of wounding a Chinese in order to evade arrest, an earth cooler told Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, that he did not steal the jacket and that he used the dagger as a means of self defence.

Dr. Yapp, of the Kwong Wah hospital, informed the Court that the complainant had been in hospital since the 1st December, suffering from a wound two inches deep in the left side of his back. No vital organs had been touched but the thrust was quite close to the left lung. The man was recovering rapidly and he would not suffer any permanent injury.

The complainant, also an earth cooler, gave evidence and being in a weak state had to be assisted into the witness-box where he was allowed to sit. He told the Magistrate that on the morning of the 1st inst. whilst on his way from a match at Tai Kok Tsui to his work at the Wing Ching Work shed, he heard the cry of "robber." He saw a man running away from him, chased by a fooki. The man was caught and struggled violently, first wounding the witness in the wrist and then stabbing him in the left side. Breaking away, the man made for the open country past the Police Station where he was caught by a Chinese policeman.

Asked if he wished to question the witness, the defendant said the tale was invented. On the 1st December the man in the box asked for 40 cents. Defendant refused to lend him the money, and, being annoyed, another man and the complainant attacked him. "They beat me," he said, "until I had pains all over my body, and I was compelled to use the dagger in self-defence."

Giving evidence as to the man's arrest, a Chinese constable said that on being caught, the defendant told him that the man chased him in order to assault him.

No conclusive evidence as to the stealing of the jacket was offered though it was stated by the matched fooki that he saw the defendant take the coat. This statement was not corroborated.

The Magistrate: So far as stealing the coat is concerned you are discharged. I am absolving the second charge. The original charge was that you wounded this man in order to escape lawful arrest. I believe your story that it was the result of a quarrel. I am not satisfied that you were justified in using a knife. You are now charged with wounding this man unlawfully. What do you want to say?

Defendant: I have nothing more to say except that the quarrel arose over the 40 cents which he wanted to borrow from me.

The Magistrate: But why did you stab him?—Two of them attacked me and hurt me so much that I brought out a dagger.

Inspector Pitt pointed out that there were no marks of violence on the defendant.

In reply to this the defendant said: The injuries are internal rather than external.

The man was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

CASES AT THE MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court, before Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R., yesterday, the licensee of a motor boat was summoned for approaching within 30 yards of the *Golden State*, an infected vessel, without having first obtained written permission. Lance-Sergeant A. M. Carey said that he saw the motor boat *Wo Fat* go alongside the *Golden State* at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday while she was lying at the quarantine anchorage. He steamed across and called the defendant's boat alongside. Defendant had three passengers on board. The defendant's boat did not go alongside the gangway but hooked only to a porthole for about two minutes. He did not think there was any communication with passengers on board.

Defendant said he was going to the steamer, but when he saw the quarantine flag he did not go alongside. The police then called him.

The charge was found proved, and a fine of \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour, was imposed.

On the master of a passenger boat the same penalty was inflicted for going alongside the *Kwai Yang* before she had been examined by police officers.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. 1st XI. v. NAVY.

The following have been selected to represent the home club in this match at Kowloon, to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, Capt. S. G. Spinks, C. J. Stapleton, F. G. Thompson, D. M. Goodall, L. A. G. Macdonald, R. E. Lindsell, C. Dancer, E. L. Bragg and A. N. Other.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. POLICE R.C. 2nd XI.

In this match at Happy Valley this afternoon, the Kowloon eleven will be composed of:—A. O. Brawn, L. J. Blackburn, H. Overly, E. J. Edwards, E. F. Spinks, F. Evelyn, W. S. Drake, A. Leach, S. T. Jones, L. E. S. Hodge, and F. E. Lawrence.

I.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their league match against the R.G.A. at Happy Valley to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—A. el Arculli, A. H. Rumjahn, M. H. Abbas, S. H. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Currie, O. Ismail, S. A. H. Ismail and F. M. el Arculli.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in a League match against the Chinese Recreation Club to-day, on the Indian Recreation Club's ground at 2 p.m. sharp:—E. Ali Moosdeen (capt.), A. H. Madar, N. B. Kitchell, O. A. Ramjahn, R. Nazaria, S. Abbas, V. A. Wahab, A. K. Minu, E. Moosdeen, M. Sadick and I. S. Hassan. Reserves: A. A. Samy and A. Razack.

C.S.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the C.S.C.C. in the League match on Craigengower ground at 2.15 p.m. to-day:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Reed, E. W. Hamilton, H. E. Strange, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, R. C. Wiltchell, E. C. Fincher, F. J. de Lome, E. E. Dunkley and A. E. Wood.

The following will represent the Craigengower C.C.:—B. W. Bradbury (capt.), U. Omar, S. Jex, R. Basa, J. Wilson, E. W. Major, L. Lammert, J. Bryant, A. Faltydad, Y. Abas and D. Marjeh.

C.R.C. 2nd XI. v. I.R.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent the C.R.C. 2nd XI. in a League match against the I.R.C. 2nd XI. on their ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—Yew Man Hon (capt.), Wong Po Keung, Wong Sik Chung, Lai Kuen, Wong Sik To, C. F. Lee, Cheung King Kin, Woo Pak Fook, H. Chan, D. Chan and Chan Wing Cheung.

C.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in a friendly match with the H.K.C.C. on the latter's ground to-day:—Wei Wing Lok, C. Choa, Geo. Lee, Lo Man Pan, G. A. V. Hall, Ho Wing Kin, H. Ching, J. Wong, A. J. Kew, W. Gittins and J. D. Knight.

FOOTBALL.

The following matches are arranged for to-day.

CHARITY MATCH, 4 P.M.

Hongkong Club v. South China, Club ground. Referee: Mr. Jones.

(This match will also count as a League match).

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I. Kick-off at 4 p.m.

H.M.S. *Tamar* v. R.G.A. Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Cheesley.

Wiltshires v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*, Sookun-poo ground. Referee: Mr. Holland.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Police, Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Williams.

Division II. Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

Club Reserves v. South China "A" Club ground. Referee: Mr. Austin.

Wiltshires v. Kowloon Reserves, Sookun-poo ground. Referee: Mr. Angus.

Punjabis v. R.G.A. Reserves, Railway ground, Kowloon. Referee: Mr. Moore.

South China "B" v. University, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Sayer.

Hongkong Club v. Garrison, Club ground, 2.30 p.m.

The South China A.A., with the permission of the H.K.F.A., are arranging a Charity match on the Club ground (by kind permission of the H.K.F.C.) in aid of Yingtak folk who suffered through the disastrous fire recently at that place. The League match arranged to take place on the South China ground has been transferred to the Club ground and should attract a large crowd of Chinese who are willing to assist the fund.

The game should be worth watching for the Chinese, as they are putting out their strongest side for this match, and a fast game should end in a win for the Chinese. The Club although not fully represented are turning out a good side and will give the Chinese a good game. MacTavish is not expected out this week, and his place will be filled by Goldenberg who played good football for the Club last season. Railton is still on the injured list.

The match between the Services on the Navy "B" ground should be the attraction in the League this week. Both teams had good wins last week, the R.G.A. covering themselves by beating the then League leaders. They are up against the League leaders again this week, as the *Tamar* by their win against the Club displaced the *Curlew* at the head of the table, having the better goal average. The *Tamar* play the stronger game and should maintain their position at the top by winning this match by a small margin.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOTOR BUSES & RICKSHAS AT KOWLOON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—As the new service of motor-omnibuses in Kowloon has been inaugurated with such a flourish of trumpets, I should like to call attention to one little idiosyncrasy of the drivers of these omnibuses, which has a rather unpleasant effect upon the public. That is their custom of deliberately cutting across the fronts of rickshas and nearly throwing the occupants into the road. Probably some feeling has arisen between the bus drivers and the rickshaw coolies, but that has nothing whatever to do with the occupants of the rickshas. Only this afternoon my wife complained to me that she had been nearly upset by this behaviour, and, sure enough, as I rode home tonight the very first motor-bus that overtook us played exactly the same trick on me. How the rickshaw coolie avoided a collision is a mystery. Personally, if there is any repetition of this conduct I intend to prosecute at once, and I hope every other resident in Kowloon will follow my example. I enclose my card and remain, Yours faithfully,

December 8th, 1921.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Do get your correspondent "Member Only" to write another of his amusing letters about dumb animals. His description of the poor beasts "silently suffering on their way to slaughter in order to provide us with food," is surely one of the most exquisitely funny things that has ever been written. Evidently a keen lover of animals "Member Only"! Could be not in a second letter, sir, tell us whether he loves them most—hot or cold—roast or boiled?—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

ENQUIRER.

Another good game between Service teams should be seen at Sookunpoo where the Wiltshires receive the *Tahar*. The soldiers are playing much the better game just now and should take the points, thereby improving their position in the League.

Kowloon and Police meet on the Kowloon ground at Happy Valley and the game should end in a draw. It is expected that J. Clark will turn out for the Police and improve the defence of last week. Swat was out of form in the Police goal against the Wiltshires last week and was beaten on five occasions. Doggell of the R.G.A. will be included in the Kowloon side this week. Pascoe being dropped.

In the junior division the R.G.A. Reserves visit Punjabis on the Railway ground at Kowloon and should secure the points. They treated the Club Reserves too lightly last week and shared the points.

Wiltshires should defeat Kowloon second team at Sookunpoo.

The Club Reserves and South China "A" will probably play on a neutral ground as the Rugby section is advertised to meet a Garrison side on the Club ground at 2.30 the same time as the junior matches are due to start. Should the match be played South China should win.

The University should find the going easy with the Chinese "B" team and win by a big margin.

The absence of the *Curlew* from port for a lengthened period will again upset the smooth running of the League, for on her return she will have to pick up about six matches and this will cause a congestion of the end of the season.

CLUB RES. v. SOUTH CHINA "A."

The following will represent the Club Reserves in their match versus South China "A" to-day at 2.30 p.m. on Club ground:—R. Hutchison; J. Israel and J. MacDonald; R. Duncan, O. Stutz and G. Angus; V. Hast, W. Hyde, A. Mair, D. Banner and P. Beechey. Reserves: S. Garrod and S. Ogilvie.

KOWLOON 1ST XI. v. POLICE.

In this match on the Kowloon ground to-day at 4 p.m., the home Club will be represented by Crocker; Morrison and Onwick; Coupland, Weyman (capt.) and McKelvie; Roberts, Doggerall, Townsend, A. Duncan and Coombs. Reserves: Pascoe and Millard.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. GARRISON XV.

The following have been selected to represent the Club to-day (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m. at Happy Valley:—W. Keegan; D. Logan, A. M. D. Wallace, S. J. Jordan and A. G. Simpson; A. N. O'Neil and W. Exell; G. G. N. Tinson, H. A. Mabey, H. C. Macnamara, H. Day, J. W. Brown, C. J. Cooper, A. G. Lamplugh and W. Andrews.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD. AND MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

The total proceeds of the recent Bazaar and of entertainments held during the year amount to \$18,423.38. This sum has been allocated by the Committee as follows:—

HOME CHARITIES.

Hongkong Cot at M.C.L. Home, Ottershaw, Surrey	\$ 2,500.00
Trafalgar Home for Orphans, Portsmouth	1,250.00
Merchant Service Guild Fund for Widows and Orphans	1,250.00
The Royal Soldiers' Daughters Home, Hampstead	1,250.00
The Orphan Homes of Scotland (Quarrier's)	750.00
Officers' Families Fund	500.00
Evelina Hospital for Children, Southwark, S.E.	1,500.00
The Children's Ward of the London Hospital	1,500.00
Total	\$10,500.00

LOCAL CHARITIES.

French Convent	100.00
Italian Convent	350.00
Nethersole Hospital	800.00
London Mission Training School	200.00
Baxter Mission Day Schools	400.00
Village School Fund (Miss Pitts)	600.00
Fairlea School (C.M.S.), Bonham Road	400.00
C.M.S. Victoria Home and Orphanage (Miss Storr)	1,000.00
Blind Home, Kowloon (\$1,000 special donation for building fund)	2,000.00
Total	\$ 5,850.00

Grand Total	16,350.00
Balance in hand	78.38
Total	\$16,428.38

Lady STRAUS, President.
Mrs. R. B. YOUNG, Hon. Secretary.
Lady STUART-TAYLOR, Hon. Treasurer.

FOUR FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

BRIGADE'S BUSY TIME.

The Fire Brigade received a call at 10.30 o'clock on Thursday night to Aberdeen and got out there in what must have been record time—12 minutes. A house was found to be on fire at No. 13, Wunam Road and as it was too late to save the place attention was directed to the adjoining houses. No. 12 was damaged before the flames could be got under. The cause of the outbreak is unknown and no insurance had been effected.

It was not until after 1 a.m., that the Brigade could return to Victoria and at seven minutes past two, a.m., another call was received. This time the fire was at 10, Des Vaux Road West—a four storey building. The outbreak occurred on the second floor and before the fire was extinguished the whole house was burnt out and the top floor of No. 8, next door, was also damaged. Most of the loss is covered by insurance.

The Kowloon Brigade had a call to a blacksmith's matched in Samshui but the flames were extinguished by the force at the local police station, near by and the place was saved from destruction—a remarkable achievement considering its combustible character.

The Stanley police had to cope with an extensive grass fire the same night. Several trees were destroyed.

EUROPEAN ROBBED.

A house boy, formerly employed by Mr. McTavish, at No. 25, Dock Terrace, was charged yesterday morning at the Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with the theft of a brown leather suitcase, a tweed overcoat, two waterproofs, a tennis racket and a pair of gold cuff-links.

The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 6th, Mr. McTavish's present house boy saw the defendant riding in a ricksha with a brown suitcase near the Kowloon Railway bridge. Being suspicious, the boy reported the case to his master. The matter was reported to the Police and after some difficulty the defendant was traced to a restaurant in Yamnati.

None of the missing articles have been recovered.

The defendant suggested that it was a case of mistaken identity, but Mr. Lindsell decided otherwise and sent the man to prison for three months with hard labour.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE AT SINGAPORE.

On the complaint of Mr. F. Dowdeswell, an Architect in Government Service, Mr. F. B. Smyth, an assistant in a local insurance society, was arrested on a warrant for enticing away complainant's wife Mrs. Jean Dowdeswell, and produced in the Third Court at Singapore last week. Accused was remanded a week on a bail of \$1,000.

SHOP EARLY TO OBTAIN THE BEST SELECTION

CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—IN—
GREAT VARIETY.
AT
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

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WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED

MY CAROLINA ROSE	WALTZ	SUNNY TENNESSEE	FOX-TROT
HAWAIIAN CHIMES	"	I WANT MY MAMMY	"
SAY YOU'LL BE MINE	"	YOO-HOO	"
O-H-I-O	ONE-STEP	NOBODY'S BABY	"
SUNSHINE	"	MOLLY ON A TROLLEY	"

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3148

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

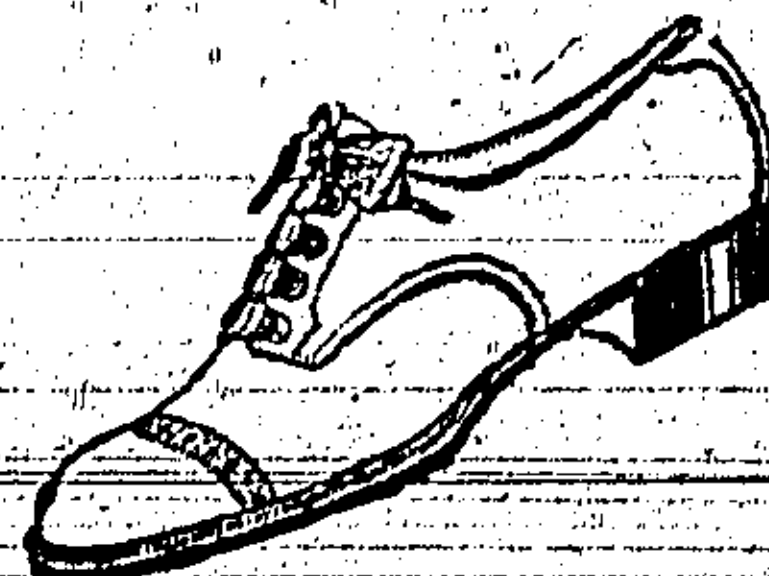
Keltic

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF Keltic SUCCESS:—

"Keltic's" are made in Britain to fit the British foot to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER T. T. LAURENSEN, D.S.O., R.N.R. (Extra Master) has been appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the China Coast Officers' Guild.
W. E. KIRBY, Secretary.
(1889)

GOLF
LADIES' SECTION.

TUESDAY, the 27th, December, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the qualifying round for the CAPTAIN'S CUP will be played on THURSDAY, 29th.
BY ORDER.
(1888)

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.
AND
CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

ALL MEMBERS OF BOTH GUILDS are requested to attend a COMBINED MEETING to be held at the Guild's Office, Sailors Home, West Point, HONGKONG, on MONDAY, 12th December 1921, at 5 p.m. Sharp.
W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary M.E.G.C. and for W. E. KIRBY, Secretary, C.C.O.G.
(1888)

KOMOR & KOMOR.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
(Entrance: ground floor near the Lift)

HAVE the honour to announce to their Customers that they are showing from MONDAY, the 12th, DECEMBER.

THE LATEST MODELS.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
In Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Blouses etc. Your inspection is cordially invited.
(1888)

MADAME LOTTIE GORDON'S
AFTERNOON XMAS
CONCERT.

For the Xmas Gift for the Blind Home, Pokfulam Home and Home for the Aged, Kowloon.
THURSDAY next, DECEMBER 15th 5.30 p.m.

CITY HALL

(Upstairs)

Booking opens WEDNESDAY next at Montreux.
A GREAT PROGRAMME.
Make the Blind and the Aged happy at Xmas time by coming.
(1887)

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
FANLING.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Open to Members and Subscribers whose Club Handicap was 9 or over on the 12th October 1921. To be played on Old Course, Match Play (without handicap). Entry lists will be found at the Club House and the Hongkong Club. Lists will close on the 18th December.
XMAS HOLIDAYS.—It is proposed to hold the following Competitions during the holidays:—
December 24th.—27th. Bogey pool, Men's Old Course.
December 26th.—27th. Men's Medal Competition, handicap, Old Course.
December 28th.—29th. Mixed Fourfours, New Course.
December 29th.—31st. Men's Tombstone Competition, Old Course.
December 31st.—1st. Ladies' and Men's Driving Approaching and Putting.
L. S. GREENHILL, (Hon. General Secretary).
(1881)

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING
CO., LTD.

DIVIDED ON ORDINARY SHARES

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from London, The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2½ per Share, free of Tax, payable on the 15th January 1922 against Coupon No. 28.
FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD.
(Sgd.) N. L. WATSON.
(1883)

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION
NEXT TOURNAMENT:

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, December 17th at 9.15 p.m.

BOOKING at Montreux WEDNESDAY, 14th. Members only on production. Current Membership Cards.
General Public, THURSDAY, 15th to SATURDAY, 17th.
Prices: 85 and 83 Reserved and 81 unreserved.

JANUARY TOURNAMENT

SATURDAY JANUARY 14th at 9.15 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
(Corner of Bonham Road and Western Street).

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR commences on January 4th.
Examination of new students on January 3rd at 9.30 a.m.
For terms and prospectus, apply—
THE WARDEN,
St. Stephen's College.
(1897)

MEMORIAL SERVICE

for the late
DR. G. P. JORDAN.

SUNDAY, December 11th, at 9.30 a.m. St. Stephen's Church, Pokfulam Road.
S. B. SHANN, M.A. Hong Kong
T. W. PEARCE, LL.D. University
E. T. MACKINTOSH, M.A. Christian Association
WONG YAN KWONG.
(1876)

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 2, Des Voeux Road, above the Bank of Canton Ltd.
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.
(1885)

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LD.
CERTIFICATE No. 1068 for 5 Shares Nos. 62091/62095 Certificate No. 1067 for 1 Share No. 62096 Certificate No. 1068 for 2 Shares Nos. 62097/62098 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ-OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th November 1921. (1810)

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, (1912), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th Floor, B. BUILDING, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, November 19th 1921. 1774

LEAGUE OF FELLOWSHIP AND
SERVICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921, at 8.15 p.m. for the purpose of amending the Rules, if thought fit as follows:—
By-amending Rule 2 so as to read as follows:—
The objects for which the League is formed are:—
(i) To promote good fellowship and peace between all Nations.
(ii) To promote good fellowship within the Colony, irrespective of race, class, and creed.
(iii) To promote matters which shall be of service to the Community.
By amending Rule 4 by the addition at the end thereof of the words:—
"Any person may become a Life Member by paying the sum of fifty dollars."
and also for the purpose of electing Officers and Committees for the ensuing year, and discussing the future programme of the League.
(1884)

HONGKONG HOTEL AND
REPULSE BAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

SATURDAY, 24th, DECEMBER
DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BOXING DAY, MONDAY, 26th, DECEMBER
"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANCING AT HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL.

WEDNESDAY, 28th, DECEMBER
DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE
SATURDAY, 31st, DECEMBER
"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

(Sunday being New Year's Day, the above Dinner Dance will commence from 7.30 p.m.)
MONDAY, 2nd, JANUARY, 1922.
DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
(1816)

AGENTS WANTED.

ENGINEERING, or Merchant Firms having an engineering staff, who are free to undertake representation in Hongkong and South China of one or more of the undermentioned Companies, are requested to communicate immediately with Box 1875 c/o this paper.

THE HOFFMANN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
Chelmsford.

Ball and Roller Bearings.

SPENCER-POKESMITH, LTD., London.
Spencer-Hopwood, Water Tube Boilers.

POLLOCK & MACNAB, LTD., Bredbury,
Machine Tools.

MICHELL BEARINGS, LTD., London,
Michell Thrust Bearings.

ALLAN WHITE & CO. LTD., Glasgow,
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Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Decepcion"
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NTIMATIONS



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Wanchai Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Wanchai Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0000	100/-	100/-
As per sale plan.					

(1871)



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of two Lots of CROWN LAND at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub-Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Shaukiwan.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0000	100/-	100/-
2	Shaukiwan.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0000	100/-	100/-
As per sale plan.					

(1872)

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TO LET.—Light Airy Office centrally situated, from 1st January, 1922. One Room about 21 ft. x 23 ft. on 2nd Floor, electric fittings, lift. Apply by letter to DOUGLAS LAPIER & CO., 20 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. (163)

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REWARD \$500.—Lost on Thursday December 1st between Kowloon and Co., and bottom of Battery Path via Pedder Street, Des Voeux Road and Ice House Street. A small Dark Blue and Mosaic Brooch. Apply to Registrar, Supreme Court. (186)

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PHONE No. 8

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Shanghai, on December 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ANDERSON, a daughter.

CARNOCHAN.—At Shanghai, on December 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. CARNOCHAN, a daughter.

FENTON.—At Shanghai, on December 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. FENTON, a daughter.

DEATH.

O'BEN.—At Shanghai, on December 5th, Mr. A. O'BEN (An Ben), Managing Director of the Sincere Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 10TH, 1921.

CHINA AT THE CONFERENCE.

When Dr. WELLINGTON Koo replied to Mr. BALFOUR's argument against any disturbance of the lease of the Kowloon New Territories, he said that "while there may be necessity to provide for the protection of Hongkong harbour in the interests of international trade, the retention of Kowloon may not necessarily be the sole solution of the problem." Dr. Koo, however, did not venture to mention any alternative solution. He is too clever to invite a very obvious retort. Doubtless the "solution" at the back of his mind was that China might be left so far as this bit of territory is concerned. A suggestion of this kind would immediately raise the question: What is the "China" for which the Delegates speak? A fortnight ago it was reported that the French Delegation had put this direct question to the Chinese Delegation, but we have not seen in the cables any report of an answer returned to this inquiry. Yet it is of vital importance to know exactly with whom the Conference is dealing, and on whom it is relying to carry out any undertakings that may be given.

The Powers at the Conference, however, are well aware that they are dealing with a nation having only a nominal government, one incapable of governing. They are aware, presumably, of the fact that the writ of the Government at Peking does not run anywhere outside the metropolis. One of the four principles

of the Roor resolution which the Conference unanimously adopted a fortnight ago is that the Powers shall give to China "the fullest opportunity to develop and maintain a stable government." Yet, while they are agreed that China has a Government, or Governments on which at present no dependence can be placed, the Powers at the Conference have nevertheless met the demands put forward by the Chinese delegates in a spirit of sympathy and with a reasonableness not a little surprising in the circumstances. They have had in view the Government they hope to see established in China rather than such Government as at present exists. American correspondents have heralded the Roor resolution as a "New Charter of China's Liberties," but, in point of fact, it is but a re-affirmation of pledges or statements of policy made by the Powers, with which all students of the Chinese problem have been long familiar. The principles of the Roor resolution are: (1) the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of China; (2) for giving China the fullest opportunity to develop and maintain a stable government; (3) for giving equality of opportunity to all nations in the Chinese market; and (4) for self denial on the part of all the Powers as far as taking advantage of the prevailing conditions in China is concerned. Is there really anything new in all this?

The one solid gain which China has so far achieved is the decision of the Powers to close their post offices and postal agencies in China at an early date. The Postal Administration which China now possesses is recognised as capable of meeting all reasonable requirements. The resolutions regarding the Customs Tariff and the abolition of extra-territoriality carry these questions little beyond the stage at which they stood before the Conference met, with the exception that an International Commission of Jurists is to examine in China the proposals which China has made for the abolition of extra-territoriality. That is as much of a gain as China could reasonably expect. Both proposals are accepted "in principle." In the matter of the leased territories, if, as seems likely, China will have Weihaiwei and Kwangchow restored to her, she will achieve a success which cannot be considered unimportant in view of the precedent it would create. She is in a fair way to achieving, too, a greater measure of success in regard to the Shantung Question than was generally expected before the Delegates went to Washington. Yet we have been told in the cables that Dr. TYAU, the Secretary-General of the Chinese Delegation, has tendered to Peking his resignation as a protest against the "negative results" achieved at the Conference, and other cables have told us of "much talk of the Chinese Delegates withdrawing from the Conference if the Sino-Japanese and Shantung conversations do not bring a solution favourable to Chinese interests." Both telegrams, especially the last, seem absurd. All foreign delegations, of course, will "withdraw" or return to their respective capitals when decisions have been taken on the business which has called them to Washington. We do not know what results Dr. TYAU could have been anticipating if he is so grievously dissatisfied with what the Delegates appear to have achieved. It was not gathered that they went to Washington with any high hopes, and most foreign residents in China, we fancy, will be of opinion that the Delegation has been in many respects more successful than existing circumstances in China entitled them to expect.

The passengers travelling to Europe by the N.Y.K. *Hakone Maru* include Prince Kitashirakawa, younger brother of the Prince Regent of Japan. The Prince is travelling incognito. The profit on the Kowloon Fair amounted to \$1,159.93. A cheque for \$580 has been forwarded to the treasurer of the M.O.L., and the remaining \$579.93 has been paid into the Kowloon British School Games Fund.

HE, the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.O.M.G.), the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), and the Deputy District Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry and the Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasonry (both wearing their regalia) will attend the memorial service for the late Dr. Jordan, D.G.M. (S.O.), at St. Stephen's Church to-morrow morning.

It is announced that Lieut.-Commander T. T. Laurensen, D.S.O., R.N.R., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild. A partner in a Chinese shopkeeping business at No. 6, New Market Street, West Point is reported to have absconded on Thursday taking with him \$1,380, belonging to the firm. A Chinese firm in Shanghai, advertising a clearance sale, says very frankly: "We cannot pay the enormous increase in rent, so are forced to sell out our whole stock before our lease expires." General Wu Pei-fu is reported by the Chinese press to have telegraphed to Tuchun Hsiao, Yao-nan, of Hupeh, instructing him to take over the Hupeh salt surplus for military expenses as from December. Ordinary letters which used to be carried from Russia to China at the equivalent in Russian currency of ten and twenty cents now bear stamps marked 1,000 and 2,000 roubles! These letters it may be added, come by the trans-Siberian railway. Capt. G. T. Johnson, 2/22nd Punjab is leaving Hongkong this month to join the Staff College at Quetta. Major G. de S. H. Middlemass 2/22nd Punjab is embarked on the *Kagamari* on Thursday for India to attend the Senior Officers' School at Belgaum. J. M. Remedios appeared before Mr. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, in answer to a charge of being drunk and incapable in Pitt Street, Yau-mai. Prisoner pleaded guilty and stated that he lived at Homuntin and was, until recently, clerk to Mr. d'Almada. The man was discharged with a caution. Mr. Rodney Gilbert, in a message to the *N.C. Daily News* reports that the Peking Government has paid the agents of the Pacific Development Company \$165,000 interest on the second American-Wiue and Tobacco loan, deferring payment of the principal for three months, although having already defaulted on the Chicago Bank loan, without extension or interest payment. The United Chinese Chambers of Commerce recently telegraphed a protest to the Government against the imposition of a surtax on the inland customs revenues in aid of famine relief. In reply to this message the Minister of the Interior has instructed the Military Commissioner at Shanghai to inform all public bodies that the surtax will be removed as soon as \$700,000 have been collected. A Shanghai report states that the Canton Government proposes to institute proceedings against Mok Yung-hsin, the former Governor of Kwangtung, who is staying at Shanghai and recently figured in a sensational criminal case at the International Mixed Court. The specific charge which the Canton Government will prefer against Mok, is embezzlement of public funds during his tenure of office at Canton. An application will be made to the Mixed Court for his extradition to Canton for trial and punishment. The Government (says Reuter's Peking correspondent) is stated to have telegraphed to the various provincial authorities, calling their attention to the effect of the financial situation in China upon China's status among the nations. It expresses a desire to consult the provinces regarding re-organization of the national finances and advances the opinion that the disbandment of superfluous troops is essential to the needed reform. Quite in the best style of the old Manchu reform edicts—and with about as much meaning, says the *N.C. Daily News*.

When asked by a constable as to the contents of a parcel he was carrying, a Chinese Boy, aged 16 years, replied that it contained some pairs of socks and that they had been sent to him by his father in Australia. Inspector Appleton told Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, that a subsequent investigation showed that the boy had taken them from his uncle's room at No. 23, Queen's Road Central. The uncle had provided the boy with free board and lodging. The boy's uncle, who appeared in Court, suggested, that the ungrateful lad be whipped. Mr. Wood ordered ten strokes to be administered within the precincts of the Court.

The "provincialisation of mining" is the latest innovation in Shansi province. A Chinese news agency reports that the Tuchun and Civil Governor of Shansi has reported to Peking that "at the suggestion of the representatives of the people the members of the Shansi Provincial Assembly have passed a bill authorising the provincialisation of all mining deposits." This means that in the future, all mining properties, coal, iron and other deposits in Shansi shall be regarded as the common property of the people of that province, regardless of the regulations of the Ministry of the Interior. A mining bureau has been established in Taiyuan for the control of all mining matters. This is certainly an innovation in the history of the mining industry, says the news agency, and in the report of General Yen, there was no mention about foreign interests or concessions in Shansi. "This is one result of the persistent clamour for self-government for the various provinces and it will bear far-reaching consequences if other provinces follow the example of Shansi."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
ABANDONMENT OF CHEMICAL
WARFARE ADVISED.

LONDON, December 9th.

The American Delegation's advisory committee, in a report drafted by General Pershing, advised the complete abandonment of all forms of chemical warfare. There is reason to believe that the report does not neglect the views of other high military experts who incline to the belief that chemical warfare should be considered in the same way as any other weapon.

DRAFT OF FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT.

The preliminary draft of the Four-Power Agreement is understood to include four clauses, one of which declares that the Agreement shall serve as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is also understood that the draft further provides for discussions or conferences in case any disputes arise, thus incorporating President Harding's idea of a series of international conferences.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

While the Four-Power arrangement is gaining increased support and other factors are shaping towards definite treaties or "understandings" the latest problem prominent in the discussions relates to the fortifications of naval bases in the Pacific. It is intimated that this subject will be settled by a separate treaty or other international agreement. The actual state of the situation is closely guarded although the conversations are apparently tending toward the following separate agreements:—Firstly, a Treaty whereby Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France agree to a period of discussion before going to war over disputes arising over Pacific islands; secondly, a treaty or agreement relating to the 5/5/3 ratio and cognate questions; thirdly, joint declaration of principles by all nations regarding the future of China; fourthly, a treaty in which the United States and Japan would form the principals, settling the question of Yap; fifthly, a Sino-Japanese agreement relating to Shantung. The Japanese delegation considers that all these elements are linked together, consequently Japan's attitude is likely to be delayed until Japan is ready to make a settlement involving all or a portion of the despatch from Tokio. This has been received, but the delegation is awaiting receipt of the full text before indicating its position.

JAPAN ACCEPTS THE 60 PER CENT. RATIO.

The *Morning Post's* Washington learns that Tokio has unconditionally accepted the 5/5/3 ratio.

CARDINAL POINTS IN NEW ALLIANCE.

The *New York Times* correspondent at Washington says that the four cardinal points in the Quadruple-Power Alliance are:—First, it fixes territorial integrity of region in the Pacific. Each Power shall be bound not to attack the territory of any other; second, if the vital interests of any Power in the Pacific are menaced it will be morally required to consult the other Powers before taking action; third, in case of disagreements between any two contracting parties the other two Powers will be asked to mediate or arbitrate; fourth, it provides for the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which ends with the exchange of ratifications of the new treaty.

There is nothing in the agreement concerning the reduction of naval armaments or Chinese problems.

JAPANESE REPLY MAKES RESERVATIONS.

PARIS, December 9th. A message from Washington states that Mr. Vriani conferred with Mr. Balfour, Baron Kato and Mr. Hughes for two hours regarding the Quadruple Agreement. He has despatched the text to Paris and recommends its acceptance. The Japanese reply is favourable. It makes reservations regarding American naval bases. It is confirmed that the Agreement will apply exclusively to islands in the Pacific belonging to the Powers concerned. Publication will be delayed until the Manchurian and other problems are solved. The Agreement does not apply to Indo-China.

The French delegates are staying beyond December 14th owing to the importance of the remaining problems. The Quadruple Agreement will be announced at a public session as soon as the American Government has received the adhesion of all interested—probably at the beginning of next week. The regulation of the naval armaments of the three great Far Eastern Powers will probably be announced the same day.

"TIMES" AND THE CHINESE ATTITUDE.

The *Times* in a leader criticising the attitude of the Chinese delegation at Washington says that Dr. Wellington Koo has proved himself very unpractical. It declares that the Chinese talk about the failure of the Conference and the Chinese threats of withdrawal are childish. The first essential for the Chinese people is the development of a Government that can speak in her name. She shows no sign of being able to create such a Government herself.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington hints that a plan has been mooted whereby eight Powers may undertake the task of endeavouring to give the Chinese people a real chance.

EARLIER CABLES.

JAPAN ACCEPTS THE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

It is learned from British sources that Japan has accepted the proposal of a quadruple understanding for the settlement of Pacific questions.

The Far Eastern Committee has passed a resolution agreeing not to enter into treaties or understandings impairing Senator Root's resolutions regarding the territorial and administrative integrity of China, adopted by the Committee on the 21st ult.

[The text of the resolution adopted by the Far Eastern Committee is as follows: It is the firm intention of the Powers attending the Conference, firstly, to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial and administrative integrity of China; secondly, to provide the fullest unembarrassed opportunity for China to develop and maintain an effective stable government; thirdly, to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout Chinese territory; fourthly, to refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights and privileges abridging the rights of subjects of friendly States; also to refrain from countenancing any action inimical to the security of such States.]

ITALIAN AMBITIONS REGARDING CHINA.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

The Italian delegates desire to join the four Powers in the development of China and to seek admission to the existing six-Power Consortium.

DOMINIONS STATUS AT THE CONFERENCE.

BLOOMINGTON, December 8th.

General Smuts, in a speech at Winburg, said that his protest against South Africa attending Washington unless the Colony went on its own legs, had been taken up by the British Government with far-reaching results for other Dominions which were to-day attending the Conference not as British Empire delegates, but as representatives of their separate Dominions. His object has thus been achieved, and any treaty made at Washington would be signed on behalf of South Africa on an equal footing with all the other nations. America's attitude which tarnished South Africa's status, had now been righted, largely owing to his efforts.

REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PRESIDENT HERRERA OVERTHROWN.

GUATEMALA, December 8th.

A dozen fatalities occurred in the revolution, as the result of which the Government of President Herrera was overthrown. President Herrera has surrendered his powers to a provisional Government, and is a prisoner in his residence. His Cabinet Ministers have been detained in military prisons.

CHICAGO STRIKE DISORDER.

POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, December 8th.

Over a thousand police are guarding the stockyards in consequence of disorders by striking employees. The police fired on the strikers last evening. Similar disturbances have occurred at Kansas City.

THE MOPLAH INQUIRY.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S FINDING.

MADRAS, December 8th.

As the result of the inquiry into the deaths of the Moplah prisoners at Padur the Surgeon-General found that death was due to suffocation together with heat and exhaustion.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR PEARSON.

DROWNED IN HIS BATH FOLLOWING AN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, December 8th.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Pearson. His death was due to an accident.

LATER.

Sir Arthur Pearson accidentally slipped in his bath and struck his head against the tap. He was rendered unconscious, fell into the water and was drowned.

[Sir Arthur Pearson, G.B.E., was created baronet in 1916. He was for many years President of the Fresh Air Fund and latterly President of the National Institute for the Blind. He founded the business of C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., and was actively concerned with various newspapers until the failure of his sight some years ago. His own affliction has given his appeals for St. Dunstan's great weight with the public.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH PEACE.

DE VALERA UNABLE TO RECOMMEND ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, December 8th.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the Cabinet of Dail Eireann, Mr. de Valera issued a statement that he was unable to recommend acceptance of the proposed treaty of peace either to the Dail or to the country. He enjoined the maintenance of strict discipline pending a public session of the Dail on the 14th inst. He declared that two members of the Cabinet support his standpoint.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY MATCH.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, December 8th.

At Twickenham Oxford beat Cambridge at Rugby football by 11 points to 5.

LATER.

At Twickenham before twenty thousand people, the match was played under excellent conditions. Playing with terrific dash, the Cambridge forwards kept the game well in their opponents' half, but after twelve minutes a burst by the Oxford three-quarters ended in Pitman gaining a try after a great run. Lawton failed to convert.

The Oxford pack improved and pressed heavily in the loose, only fine tackling keeping them out. At the interval they led by 3-0. Soon after the resumption a fine opening by V. Price resulted in Duguid (Oxford) scoring a glorious try between the posts, Lawton converting. Ten minutes from time Wicks gained a try for Cambridge and Conway converted. Pitman obtained another try for Oxford. Lawton failing to convert. It was a magnificent struggle at a tremendous pace throughout.

GLASGOW MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

DEFICIENCY OF OVER £250,000.

LONDON, December 8th.

Deficiencies exceeding a quarter of a million sterling were disclosed at the examination in bankruptcy of Robert Marshall, who carried on business at Glasgow under the names of Marshall & Co., the Partridge Tyre Co., and the Shalimar Tea Co. The debtor attributed his failure to the trade slump and Indian creditors' repudiation of their obligations. He stated he had a bank balance of £98,000 at the beginning of 1931.

THE SUCCESS OF THE STRAITS LOAN.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Straits loan is at 2 per cent. premium.

IRISH NEWS STIMULATES SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LATER.

The success of the Straits loan was unexpected. The Irish news is reported to have stimulated subscriptions considerably. The success has led to a keen demand for other Colonial scrips, and those which were at a discount rose to par or above it.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

FRENCH MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 8th.

M. Loucheur, the French Minister, has arrived in London to discuss the whole question of reparations with British Ministers. He conferred with Sir Robert Horne to-day, and may see Dr. Rathenau.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

CAIRO, December 8th.

Pasha Adly has resigned in consequence of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiation.

INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

ALAMABAD, December 8th.

A number of prominent Nationalist leaders have been arrested.

ALBANIA'S NEUTRAL ZONE.

PARIS, December 8th.

The Ambassadors Conference has ordered the Yugo-Slav Government to evacuate the neutral zone in Albania.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.
CANADIAN LIBERALS TRIUMPH.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Canadian election results are now practically complete and confirm the astonishing triumph obtained by the Liberals, who, with 123 seats have a clear working majority over the Conservatives (51), the Progressives (59), and Labour (31).

The main difference in policy of the three parties concerns the Tariff question. The Conservatives, who are supported by capitalistic interests, espouse high Protection. The Progressives, whose difficulty is to square the views of its supporters among the East Canadian industrial workers, who fear American competition, with the divergent views of the West Canadian workers, favour Free Trade; while the Liberals steer a middle course in favour of moderate Protection.

THE PHILIPPINES.

COMMISSION'S REPORT ON REQUEST FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The Report of the Wood-Forbes Mission to the Philippines has been made public by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. The conclusions and recommendations are appended.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

We find the people happy, peaceful, and in the main prosperous, and keenly appreciative of the benefits of American rule.

We find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos the desire for independence, generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christians and Americans are for continuance of American control.

We find a general failure to appreciate the protection of another nation is not true independence.

We find that the Government is not reasonably free from those underlying causes which result in the destruction of government.

We find that a reasonable proportion of officials and employees are men of good character and ability, and reasonably faithful to the trust imposed upon them; but that the efficiency of the public services has fallen off, and that they are now relatively inefficient, due to lack of inspection and to the too rapid transfer of control to officials who have not had the necessary time for proper training.

We find that many Filipinos have shown marked capacity for government service, and that the young generation is full of promise; but that the civil service laws have in the main been honestly administered, but there is a marked deterioration due to the injection of politics.

We find that there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, to an extent which constitutes a menace to the stability of the Government.

We find that the people are not organized economically or from the standpoint of national defence to maintain an independent government.

We find that the legislative chambers are conducted with dignity and decorum and are composed of representative men. We find that the lack of success in certain departments should not be considered as proof of essential incapacity on the part of Filipinos, but rather as indicating lack of experience and opportunity, and especially lack of inspection.

We find that questions in regard to confirmation of appointments might at any time arise which would make a deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Senate.

We feel that with all their many excellent qualities, the experience of the past eight years, during which they have had practical autonomy, has not been sufficient to justify the people of the United States relinquishing supervision of the Government of the Philippine Islands, withdrawing their Army and Navy, and leaving the islands a prey to any powerful national commercial advantage. In conclusion, we are convinced that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress, and a discreditable neglect of our national duty, were we to withdraw from the islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1.—We recommend that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands.

2.—We recommend that the responsible representative of the United States, the Governor-General, have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature, we recommend that Congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing, limiting, or dividing the authority granted the Governor-General under Act of Congress No. 240 known as the Jones Bill.

3.—We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Senate in the confirmation of appointments that the President of the United States be authorized to make and render the final decision.

4.—We recommend that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

CURIOUS RESULT OF THE BETTING BY CHEQUE DECISION.

BOOKMAKERS WHO ARE THREATENED WITH BANKRUPTCY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 3rd.

BETTING BY CHEQUE.

There has been naturally some mild excitement in sporting circles over the recent decision in the Courts about betting by cheque—that payments made in this way are recoverable at law. What has hitherto been a debt of honour is thus placed on a different footing. The executors of a dead man's estate are entitled by this ruling to proceed against any bookmaker who took his cheque for a bet and got the money refunded. The position is so serious that it is rumoured some quite big firms are threatened with bankruptcy. I hear on excellent authority of one bookmaker who has had a claim made in the last few days in respect of betting losses for over £9,000 incurred by one client.

Lord Muir Mackenzie has this week tabled a Bill in the House of Lords to exempt from the provisions of the Gaming Act of 1833 the payment of betting by cheque. It is considered likely that it will receive good support from all parts of the House. But even if the Bill became law it would only apply to the future; it could not be retrospective within the Statute of Limitations.

Of course what is needed is a thorough overhaul of the whole of our betting arrangements. The betting by cheque question is only one part of the problem. The racing world would gladly welcome the legalisation of betting transactions. It is argued that if this were done the effect would be seen in a desirable check upon indiscriminate gambling.

LABOUR AT THE POLLS.

The result of the municipal elections this week shows that the Labour Party are in disfavour with the public. Their candidates, generally speaking, failed to make headway at the polls, although practically every seat was contested as a settled policy, and in many instances they were very heavily defeated.

As a party Labour has to suffer from public resentment against the succession of strikes and other troubles in industry which have contributed to bring about the present deplorable stagnation in trade. Labour is also blamed for high rates. The aim of Labour men whether in Parliament or on the local Councils of the country seems to be to consider their own special interests before everything. It might be supposed that no other classes exist in the country except the manual workers, or, at all events, that nobody else need be considered. This may be a good example of that "class consciousness" which the Socialist orators are so fond of recommending as desirable for the workers; but it certainly is not statesmanship. It is not even practical politics in the long run, and the Labour candidates have discovered the fact at the polls.

LIBERTY FOR LABOUR.

Sir Arthur Yarrow, chairman of Messrs. Yarrow, the Clyde shipbuilding firm, raises a notable point affecting unemployment. He says a man in one trade who is also capable of fulfilling the conditions of another, by Trade Union rules is not allowed to do so. For instance, a joiner who puts up a piece of woodwork that requires painting could easily do the painting himself on the spot, but he has to send for a painter. If an engineer has to erect machinery which requires wood packing he is not permitted to pick up the nearest bit of wood that lies handy and fit it in place himself. He must send for a joiner. Sir Arthur rightly observes that with more flexibility as regards demarcation men would have more continuous employment, and the costs of production would be reduced.

There are no restrictions of the kind indicated in Germany. There it is permissible for anyone to do what is most convenient for his work, irrespective of the trade to which he has been specially brought up. The suggestion is that we ought to have more freedom in the world of organised Labour. The great need of the time is more houses, and it is common knowledge that thousands of engineers are out of employment. Any engineer worth his salt would be well able to assist in the erection of houses; but by Trade Union rules he is doomed to enforced idleness. Surely, in order to execute work in the cheapest manner every man ought to be at liberty to take part in any employment without regard to trade distinctions!

BOLSHEVISM IN IRELAND.

According to the Duke of Northumberland, there is a close connection between Sinn Fein and Bolshevism. He has been writing and speaking on this for some time; and I find that a good many shrewd over-seers are inclined to agree with him. They have an idea that behind Sinn Fein is the same kind of disruptive forces and menace of red revolution as have brought Russia to chaos.

The Duke of Northumberland considers that the present Irish extremist movement began with the organisation before the war of the Irish Transport Union, which was admittedly revolutionary. To this all other Irish Labour Unions are affiliated. The leader, Connolly, got control of the Sinn Fein movement and engineered the rebellion of 1918. Since then, under the pretence of Irish nationalist aspirations, it is asserted, Sinn Fein has been, largely, a Bolshevist movement. It has concluded a treaty with the Soviet, and a few months ago received £300,000 from Russia. For some time the movement has been under the control of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the notorious secret terrorist society formed in New York. This society was a German agency during the war, and is credited with having fomented the present agitation in India.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

BIG DEMONSTRATION AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, December 9th.

Twenty thousand Chinese yesterday demonstrated as a protest against direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question. Students and merchants predominated. In spite of rumours there was no police interference. Banners in Chinese, English and French demanding the unconditional return of Shantung and the cancellation of the Twenty-one Demands were carried. Addresses were delivered. The procession marched through the city in an orderly manner. A lengthy manifesto was issued.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE'S NEW OIL FUEL TANKS.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACT AWARDED TO DARLINGTON FIRM.

LONDON, December 8th.

The newspaper *Modern Transport* announces that the Whessoe Foundry and Engineering Company, of Darlington, has been awarded the Admiralty contract for the supply and erection at Singapore of ten steel oil fuel tanks, each 116ft. in diameter by 45ft. Each tank is to be capable of holding 12,000 tons of oil—probably a larger capacity in one unit than that of any oil storage tanks hitherto constructed.

MINERS TIRED OF SOCIALISM.

At a conference at Rhyll on October 22nd of the Flintshire Constitutional Association, presided over by Lord Mostyn, the steps to be taken to combat Socialism were discussed. Alderman Whittaker, of the Unionist Labour wing, urged the unionist to bestir himself and oust the Socialist agitator from co-operative societies and trade unions, and to refuse to pay levies for political organizations run under the name of Labour. By doing so, he said, trade unions would return to the bright ideals for which they were established. Miners from Wrexham stated that they were tired of being tyrannized by Socialistic Labour leaders, and were refusing to pay the political levy.

This representation of the scope and character of Sinn Fein by the Duke of Northumberland is endorsed by the *Morning Post*. If the facts are as stated it is well that they should be given wide publicity. If revolution on the Soviet pattern is the object it is just as well as to know!

The position of the Roman Church in Ireland at this juncture is rather interesting. The higher ecclesiastic are for the first time beginning to make a strong move towards a settlement of the age-long political troubles on the lines of Dominion Home Rule. This, of course, is what the British Government has offered. But as to the approval of the Church, all I can say is that it is a pity the move was delayed for so late a date in the history of the negotiations for a settlement. The authority of the Church has been drastically weakened while the shops sat on the fence, and there is no secret that the young priests are fanatical Sinn Feiners, as keen on separation from Great Britain as de Valera himself. The Church cannot command implicit obedience even from its own clergy in regard to national politics. I mention this as indicating the extraordinarily difficult situation in Ireland, apart from the politicians.

AT SCOTLAND YARD.

Sir Basil Thompson's retirement as director of Special Intelligence at Scotland Yard is to be followed by important changes in the organisation of this famous Department of State. Many curious rumours have been in circulation about Sir Basil's disappearance from the scene, and some which have been guardedly referred to in print have induced him to issue a contradiction. As far as I can gather, it seems that, having now reached the age limit for pensions, Sir Basil Thompson decided to retire and thus allow of the re-organisation of certain branches within the precincts of the Yard. That is the broad fact. But there is the further point—and it is about this that there have been so many rumours—when he goes the Special Intelligence branch is to be dissolved. It was formed just after the war, and its activities have been almost exclusively confined to political investigations. Therein lies the rub. A secret police used for political purposes is not what we have been accustomed to in England. Under Sir Basil Thompson's able direction the branch became extremely well organised. It was also extremely powerful, and, indeed, appeared independent of the Government or of any Government Department. The power possessed in this way is foreign to national ideas and temperament, and nobody acquainted with Westminster or Fleet Street is sorry that this special line at Scotland Yard is to disappear.

FAR EAST REPRESENTATION.

I learn at the Federation of British Industries that they have been approached by a member firm—manufacturing metallic bedsteads and wire mattresses—who are sending out to China a travelling representative for the purpose of extending their trade in that part of the world. The firm have suggested in view of the expense involved that their traveller should combine their one representation with that of two or three other manufacturers of hardware goods, in non-competing lines; and the F.B.I. are putting the idea forward.—H.B.



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All classes of Society are now regularly practising "Harlene Hair-Drill." Men in both our Navy and Army, abroad and at home, Nurses, Factory Workers—indeed, all classes are able to practise the "too-old-at-30, or 35, or 40" appearance. Everyone is today invited to accept the Free Gift Offer made in this announcement. Simply send your name and address in the Coupon Form below and by return you will receive, without any charge or obligation, the complete "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit fully described in this announcement.

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NOTE TO READER: Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE.
SELF-REVELATION IN A WIFE'S DIARY.

New York, November 1st.
A tell-tale diary of changing love written by Mrs. Anna Ferrotta, a Canadian-Italian, who is being sued for divorce by Leroy Ferrotta, a consulting engineer, was admitted in evidence in court proceedings yesterday. Mr. Ferrotta names several co-respondents, including his own brother.

The pair were married at Verdun, Quebec, in 1914, when Mrs. Ferrotta was aged sixteen. Her husband charges her with acts of misconduct between 1915 and 1921 in Canada and New York. The wife's first entry in the diary is:—
"I was very young when my husband proposed marriage—very young and very innocent. I knew nothing of love, and was afraid. My husband sued me eagerly. I should learn love after marriage, he said. Life itself would be my teacher. I should be very happy."
"Now I am very happy. My heart sings as a nightingale hidden in a cobweb nest in a flowered thicket. My feet beat time joyously to its music. I look in the silver mirror and my eyes are like stars, my cheeks like rarer blooms than roses, spilling over with happiness."
"My husband was right. I have learned love after marriage, but I learned it from another man."

APHORISMS.
The following aphorisms occur at other places in the diary:—
"It takes all our youth to prepare for the deeds of old age, and it takes all our old age to repair the deeds of our youth."
"Hell is where you go when you die, provided you have enjoyed yourself on earth."
"When a woman cries before a man she is either confident of him or hopeless of him."

"A bride's first burst of tears is a shower of diamonds, the second a deluge of stones, the tenth an autumn drizzle."
"The recording angel does not try to keep count of the lies a woman tells the man she loves."
"Admitting that marriage is a great institution, who wants to live in an institution?"
"During the past thousand years many men have killed themselves for love, but not many married."
"Marriage is an idea that after a woman has lived with one man for a while she will care for no others."

BRITISH CONSTITUTION.
DEAN INGE'S AMUSING SPEECH.

Dean Inge, submitting "The Houses of Parliament," at the eighteenth annual banquet of the Society of Yorkshiresmen in London, on November 1st, said the toast with which he had been honoured was that of the Lords and Commons of England—in other words, the late lamented British Constitution. (Laughter.) He was not sure they ought not to drink this toast in solemn silence, with the words, *In plenum memoremur*. But the Houses of Parliament were still in existence; we had not yet got a Soviet Government; and he did not think we ever should. (Cheers.) The Lords were a thoroughly representative body. They contained a large sprinkling of fine old English gentlemen with ancient coats-of-arms. He had seen one or two lately with coats that looked almost prehistoric. (Laughter.) These noble lords as a class were poor but honest; they lived in the remote corners of very large houses, and wondered how they were going to pay their super-tax. (Laughter.) The House of Commons also contained representatives of generals, admirals, lawyers, and of course—laughter—politicians, and bishops. Also it contained a large number of architects of their own fortunes. Perhaps one or two of them, as the American said, had thereby relieved the Almighty of a great responsibility. (Laughter.) He had always had a great admiration for the wisdom and statesmanship of the House of Lords. Once he was asked by a Radical what he thought of government by a single chamber. He (the Dean) said he thought there was a good deal to be said for it; but afterwards to himself he remarked, "Thank goodness, he hasn't asked me which of the two chambers."

(Laughter.) He could not pretend that he himself read the speeches of M.P.s. In the first place, he hardly ever read the newspapers, and in the second place, if he did he would not find them there. (Laughter.) The wisdom of our legislators was crowded out by prize-fighters, and burglars, and wholly untrustworthy reports of the utterances of our deans, and such-like. (Laughter.) We were in the habit of grumbling at our Parliament. Nevertheless, when a question arose of turning them out we decided, as was seen on Monday, by a majority of ten to one, that it was better to bear the ills we had rather than invite others we know not of. (Cheers.) Seriously, all the most sympathetic with our rulers in the times of awful anxiety and strain they had had to go through lately, and if we knew all the difficulties they had encountered we might feel more grateful than we always did. (Cheers.)
Lord Stuart of Wortley responded for the House of Lords.
Sir Herbert Field, M.P., who replied for the House of Commons, said the contemptuous expressions he had heard used towards Parliament were entirely due to the way the Press treated Parliamentary reports. Whether a man were a member of Parliament, of a County Council, or of a large local authority he could not get justice done to him in the Press.

Asked by a solicitor if he knew what bad language was, a witness at Shoreditch County-court replied:—"Oh, yes; I've been a soldier."

Mr. John Talbot, headmaster, New castle-on-Tyne Grammar School, has been appointed master of Halesbury.

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WEATHER REPORT.

December 9th, at 11.17.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok and over the Bonin, and slightly at Weihaiwei. It has increased slightly in southern districts. The typhoon is moving northward. At 6 a.m. this morning it was at about latitude 25 deg. N. and longitude 143 deg. E. The anticyclone was weakened.

Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected along the coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 87.20 inches, against an average of 82.34 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
DIRECTION: N.E. winds, fresh; fine.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamooka: No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Barometer	Previous On Date On Date		
	Day at 1 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.05	30.15	30.10
Temperature	70	68	68
Humidity	44	50	47
Wind Direction	W.S.W.	N.E.	E.
Force	2	2	3
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 71
Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 58

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

		From 9th to 15th December, 1922.									
		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Days of Week or Days of Month		H'kong Standard Time.		Height.			H'kong Standard Time.		Height.		
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.	
Satur	10	6	11	4	9		0	16	4	0	
Sun	11	6	22	4	8		0	11	42	3	0
Mon.	13	6	36	4	6		0	19	3	2	
Tues.	13	7	22	4	8		0	15	2	6	
Wed	14	8	18	4	8		0	56	3	1	
Thur	15	8	59	4	9		0	20	3	0	
Fri	16	10	12	4	8		0	28	3	4	

RIGA
KANARI
OF JEPH
TOILET WATER

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

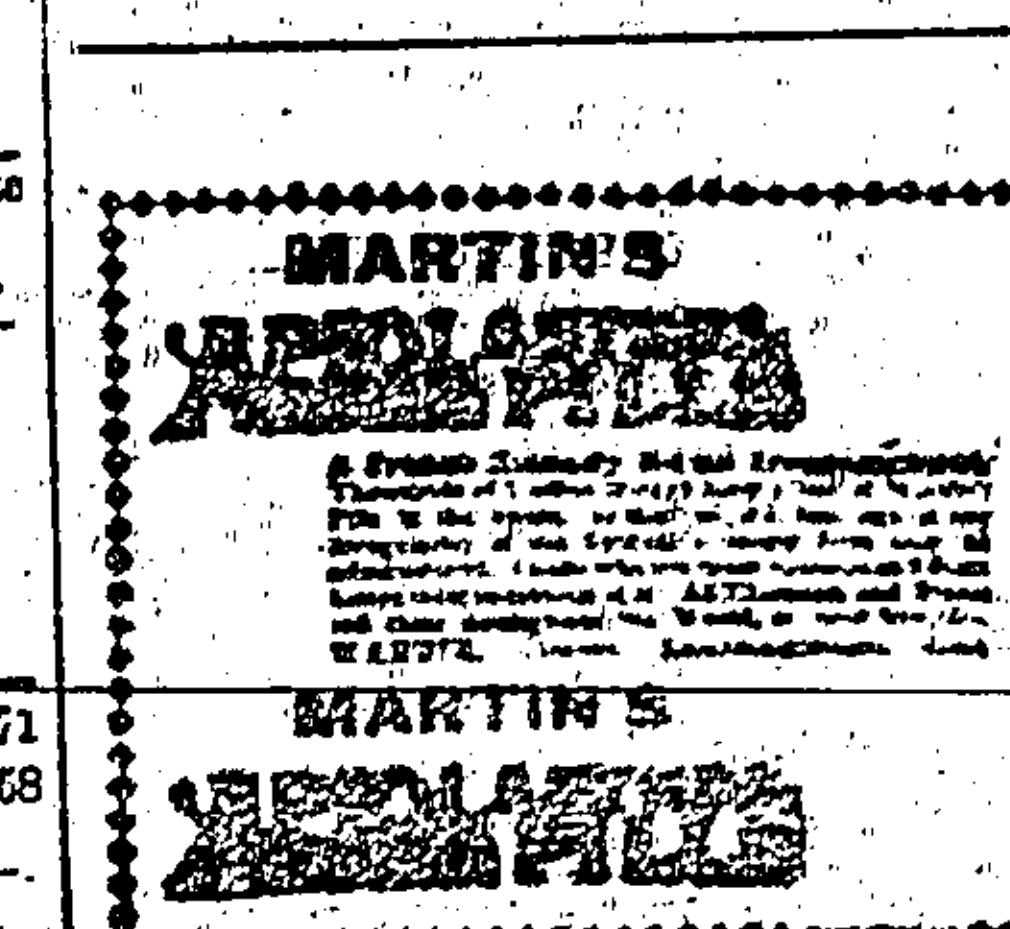
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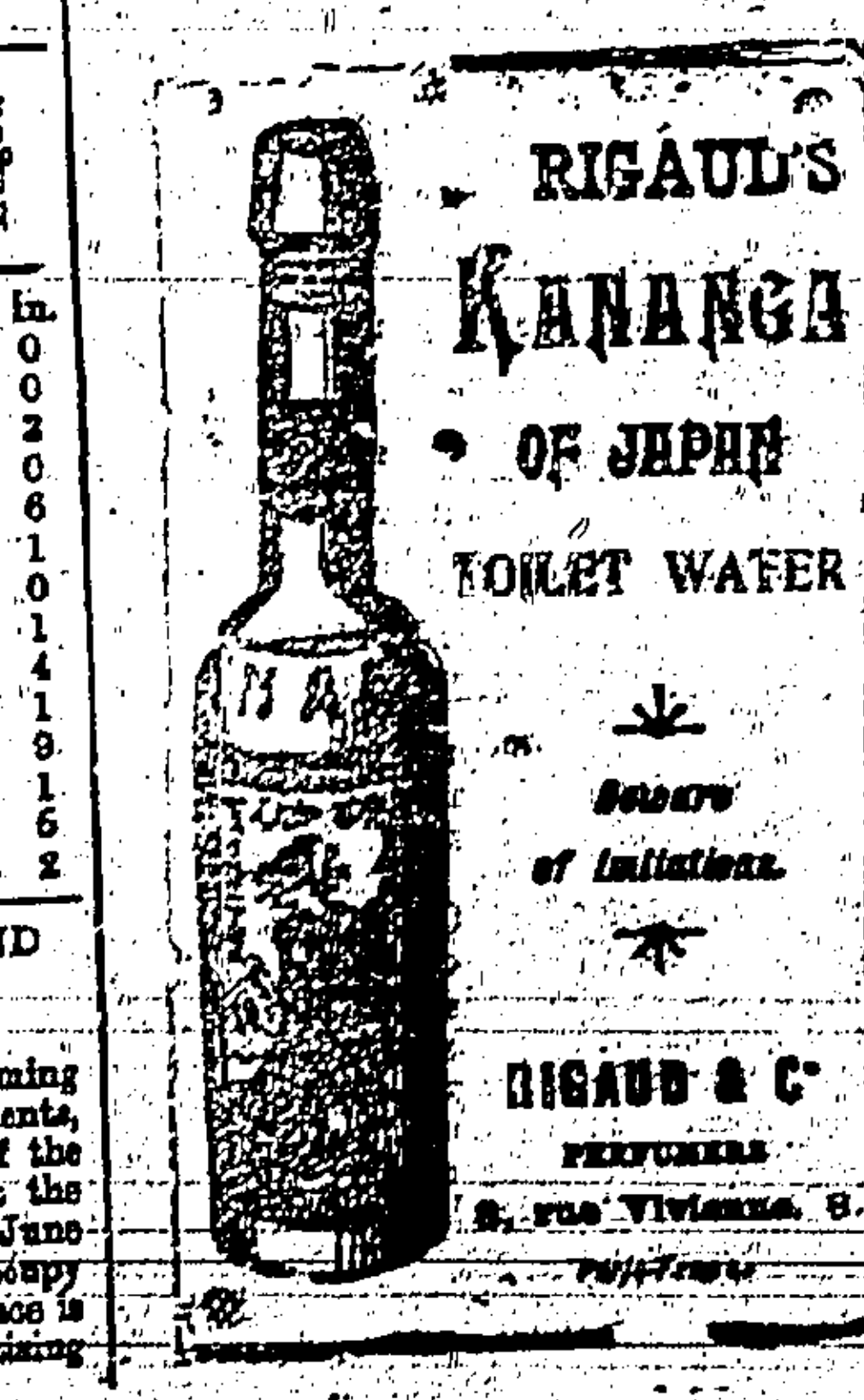
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The Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY the 3rd DECEMBER, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—
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 KATORI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 4th Mar. at 11 a.m.

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TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th Dec.
 YAMAGATA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 YAMAGATA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Dec.
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Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

SS. TAIKWA MARU ... on or about Dec. 22nd
 SS. HOZU MARU ... on or about 22nd Dec.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITAHARA
Agent,
No. 27, Robinson Street, Wanchai,
Tel. No. 155.**FASHION-MAKING.****SECRETS OF FRENCH SUPREMACY.**

French fashions are made in Paris, and nowhere else. Silks come from Lyons, cloth from Roubaix, embroideries and lace from the Vosges; from Brittany, and Normandy, but only Paris knows how to fashion them into dresses for women to wear. The reason for this is not easy to explain. A cloth manufacturer, a keen business man, will say mysteriously that "it is something in the air," and proceeds to tell of a dressmaker who tried to transplant his talent for fashion-designing to America, with no success. He was forced to come back to Paris or lose the illusive gift which

Like turns of thread the spiders throw,
 Mocked across his path.

In other words, a milliner declared that a week of London robbed her of the capacity to tie a bow. In a hundred ways the supremacy of Paris fashions has been proved, in many times and in many places; but no one has ever been able to say why it is that Paris maintains the supremacy. It would be plausible and easy to put it down to feminine vanity which will not be denied; but it would not be true. The might and right of Paris in the matter of fashions is something much finer than that. Fashion in France is a national industry, built up century by century until it is a stronghold of trade. As the peasant is to the land, so the workgirl is to dressmaking. Both have inherited a talent for their work, and both cling to old-fashioned methods, knowing intuitively that it is the turn of the potter's thumb which counts.

So strong is the power of the dress-making industry in all its branches that it has withstood many national cataclysms. After each social upheaval it emerges stronger than ever. When Louis XIV. set up his fashion puppet in the Court of Versailles and sent forth fashion decrees to civilization, the effect was felt only by courtiers and those who served them. When Marie Antoinette called upon the services of Mme. Bertin, the populace was not affected, but after the Revolution of 1788 fashion showed signs of becoming democratic, and since then she has moved with the times unhesitatingly.

IDEAS FROM MONTMARTRE.

Dressmakers now draw their inspiration from the people more than from the aristocratic minority. Many a fashion is formed in Montmartre, to be shaped to meet sophisticated needs by the time it reaches Paris. A *modiste*, playing with a hat puts it on back to front, seizes a triumph and creates a fashion. Another uses the material with which she is working inside out, and the dressmaker sets a new mode. It is always the unexpected which happens in fashion. There is nothing monotonous in the way she moves. She is a will-o'-the-wisp, an unreliable jade; she is not dull. The street-urchin is her model one day; the sultana lures her the next. She prances after a western queen; at one moment and dances round Pavlova's skirts at the next. In winter she pines after muslin, and when summer comes she insists on everyone wearing felt and fur. Her aspect is entirely frivolous.

But behind the frivolity lie knowledge, common sense, and a keen business instinct. The successful dressmaker is a student of human nature as well as a student of the arts. He has to deal with men and women of all kinds, and he is called upon to play many parts. He must combine the tact of a Harley-street physician with the business acumen of a Jew and the critical taste of an art collector. The role is a hard one, but there are dressmakers in Paris who fill it well.

It is in these high places of the dress-making world that fashions are made. There are three or four firms which dictate the new styles. The others follow, vary, develop, and sometimes improve; but they do not create. Those who know the ropes of the dress-making world can foretell coming styles by studying the models sent out from these three or four firms. It sometimes takes two or three seasons for a radically new style to capture popular taste, but eventually it succeeds, by which time it is old in the quarters from which it came. Popular fashions are six months or more behind the latest fashions of the most exclusive dressmaking firms, and what is looked upon as an eccentricity one year is commonly worn the next.

The means by which these leading firms get their new ideas are not always easy to trace; but the influence which Eastern fashions have had over the Western world for some time is clearly accounted for by the coming of the Russian Ballet. The Paris dressmakers were completely overwhelmed when these ballets were first given in Paris. They flung from them their old traditions of whalebone and stiff linings, they dropped the fashions of the 18th century, and adopted the supply grace of Schéhérazade. There was a great outcry from the fortresses of respectability, and some seasons passed before the bourgeoisie consented to give up the tight waistcoat. The same thing happened when short skirts appeared in the place of long ones. Who can forget the hobble skirt? Safety came with greater width, but after crying shame on "her and her ankles," the same moralists winked at her knees. The short skirt came from Montmartre or the Latin quarter. For years there have been a few *grillettes* who wore them, and attracted disapproving glances from the matron with her daughters all dressed alike. But the dressmakers are frankly democratic, and have, besides, a liking and respect for the little Parisienne. They know that her mind is as active as her feet, and they rely on her wit to sell their unsuccessful models. She gives them many a new idea, and bears them on all will for telling Madame la Duchesse that it was "Her Grace" who inspired it. A shrug of the shoulders, and a quaint twisted smile is the only

comment. "Chacun a son tour." Who knows but that some day she may be in a position to buy the same sort of clothes as the duchess?

THE MANUFACTURER COMES IN.

Another influence on fashion is that of the manufacturer. These captains of industry confer with the dressmakers months before they produce their new materials. Together they settle to some degree what designs shall be woven, what coloured dyes shall be used, what names shall be given to old materials to make them sell as new. When these materials are woven and ready for use they are taken to the dressmakers, who make their choice and proceed to fashion their dresses accordingly. The beautiful evening cloaks for which Paris dressmakers are so noted are due, in particular, to the materials designed by the manufacturers. It is their artists who are responsible for the designs, their chemists for the dyes. Their private libraries offer wide fields of research, and their workers are sent out to the public museums to study documents likely to be of interest. The dressmakers do the same thing, and together they produce the happy results known as Paris fashions. Between them they have built up a great national industry, and through their united efforts not only are women dressed well, but France enjoys fame and her population is assured work.

Yet another thing of importance in fashion-making is the work of fashion artists in the Press. An immense army of these clever people is busy doing propaganda for the dressmakers. A few stand out as creators, but the rank and file either copy or get their inspiration from current modes. Not a few of the most prominent men dressmakers to-day began their career by making dress designs which they offered to the Rue de la Paix.

The least influential factor in the making of fashions is the woman who wears the clothes. There was a time when society women both piped and paid. Now they pay only. They depend on their dressmaker, and the dressmaker is dependent on "something in the air" for her inspirations. Youth and the needs of youth are what the "something" really means. When youth was subject to age, then fashions were stiff and formal. Now that youth is free, fashions are easy and sometimes too bold. Why youth should be able to call more clearly to the Paris dressmakers than to the dressmakers of other countries is a mystery. It may be that in Paris the claim of beauty to luxury is traditional. It may be that it really something in the air; something distinctly atmospheric, for it is true that many women of other races who come to live in Paris learn how to dress with better taste than if they stayed at home.

Educated taste has also much to do with Paris dressmakers' success. Dress to them is not merely dress. It is an expression of art. Love of the beautiful material things of life inspires them to make clothes as others make pictures. They bring to their work a knowledge of the fine arts which necessarily refines their work and puts it on a higher level than that of mere dressmaking. There is M. Jacques Coeur, the well-known art collector, whose collection of 18th century furniture and pictures was a fine days' wonder when it was sold a few years ago. M. Poirer has a house full of treasures and has founded a new school of art as well as an open air theatre. The sisters Callet are so firmly established as Powers in art and business that they are less easy to approach than the Prime Minister of France, and there are numberless dressmakers whose homes are centres of art in one or other of its branches. Celebrated musicians dine with one, great painters frequent another. Philanthropy, too, is not without its votaries, and such men as Worth are citizens of value to the country by reason of their landed interests and their social works.

Another feature which marks the dressmaking and manufacturing world of France is the direct personal contact which the heads of the firms maintain with their workers. The firm of Rodier, cloth manufacturers, represents enormous wealth and generations of culture; yet to-day, as in the past when the firm was developing its business, the family works in the warehouses and shops and personally visits the customers. There are two brothers Rodier, and each has a son. They are all widely informed men of the world, who speak two or three languages and are to be met in what is still known as society in Paris. They are also to be met any day of the week during business hours in their warehouses, where their employees know them familiarly by their Christian names. "M. Pierre," "M. Paul," or "M. Jean" are real individuals to each one of them, and when disputes arise they are treated with inside and personal knowledge both of the individual and the subject.

With such solid foundations, it is not to be wondered at that the dressmaking trade flourishes in France. It is, indeed, a national industry, for although the roots are planted in Paris, its branches stretch to the far ends of the country; from the coasts of Brittany, where the women make lace and embroideries, to the mountains of the Vosges and the Dauphine, where linen is bleached and gloves are made by the peasants.—*Times Supplement.*

STRIKES IN BERLIN.

A recent wireless message received in Berlin from Nansen says:—Through the incitement of the communist leaders, clerks in the employ of the City Police Works of Berlin struck and the technical employees followed suit. Then electric light employees struck so that street traffic was interrupted. The demobilisation Commission is thus rendered incapable of proceeding with its work. The German Government, it is stated, is adopting drastic measures to meet the situation. Strikes have been warned to resume their duties, otherwise they will be permanently discharged without further notice.

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BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "MINGSANG" ... Sun. 1st Dec. D'light.
 HAIPHONG via HUIHOW ... "LOKSANG" ... Mon. 13th Dec. D'light.
 BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Tues. 13th Dec. D'light.
 SHANGHAI via NINGBO ... "YATSHING" ... Tues. 13th Dec. D'light.
 SHANGHAI via NINGBO ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Wed. 14th Dec. D'light.
 MANILA ... "TUNGSHING" ... Thurs. 15th Dec. D'light.
 SANDAKAN ... "YUNGSANG" ... Fri. 16th Dec. 3 p.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "MAUSANG" ... Sat. 17th Dec. Noon.
 SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE ... "LAISANG" ... Tues. 20th Dec. 8 p.m.
 CALCUTTA ... "FOOSANG" ... Sat. 24th Dec. D'light.

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SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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"DUNERA"	5,300	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NEILOR"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,900	10th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGAYA"	8,854	18th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	do.
"SINDIA"	8,701	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYA"	9,017	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,823	1st Apr.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,823	14th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	do.
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th May	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th May	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Dec. 4 p.m.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th Dec. 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 13th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 13th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINJIANG"	On 15th Dec. Noon
SWATOW & CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Dec. Noon
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